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Tower Views

by Clearway

With the Receding Waves Europe Finds New Signs Japan Tastes Bitter Cup

¶ **Wake of the Storm**—With a spindrift of emotional whitecaps and a roar of breaking hopes, the crest of an ideological tidal wave has swept across Europe. In its wake new headlands of political and diplomatic ambitions appear. As the waves subside it is found that Reichsführer Hitler has been washed to more authoritative (and, perhaps, precarious) heights; Austria's Chancellor Schuschnigg has been taken off his anti-National Socialist foundation; Foreign Secretary Eden is cut adrift from his valuable moorings in the Foreign Office; Mussolini finds himself gaining from British overtures but still unlikely to achieve his aims of dominating Europe; France is found crouching in her defenses, encouraging her munitions works, while one arm hugs her middle European protégés and the other reaches out gropingly for English support. • Relationships are changed, but with surprisingly few casualties, as the sun begins to shine along the storm-littered strand.

¶ **Beachcombing in Europe**—Breakers still pile high and a strong wind of disfavor is felt, however, as the House of Lords prepares to debate the issue leading to Anthony Eden's resignation and Mr. Eden himself prepares to defend his position. His reference to Italian "threats" has yet to be explained, and in that explanation lies a potential of further storms. But, however, in the lull Britain turns its efforts toward non-intervention formulas for withdrawing troops from Spain in preparation for forthcoming rapprochement talks with Italy, and there seems to be an odor of conciliation in the breeze.

• This has its effect on Austria, evidently, for observing the overtures of Anglo-Italian friendship, demands are made for a stiffening of Austria's attitude toward National Socialists. It's even suggested that diplomatic encouragement may have reached Schuschnigg from Rome, as the Austrian Chancellor prepares to address the nation via radio.

• France, meanwhile, remains stanch toward the most "realistic" thing in Europe—the eventual necessity for a system of "collective security." Skeptical toward British efforts to reach fair grounds of European adjustments with the dictatorships, Paris decides to increase the nation's armament, hold on to its eastern allies, remain anchored to the League.

• Yes, it's been a serious storm, but sometimes storms clear the atmosphere. This one may reveal where reactionaryism lies and whence liberalism may be expected.

¶ **China Retaliates**—For the first time, China carries her defensive war into Japanese territory. Taking a note from the book of horrors Nipponese bombers have etched on China's good earth, Chinese fliers fly 1,200 miles, cross the open waters of Formosa Strait, and bomb cities on the Japanese island of Formosa. The visitation results in an undetermined number of casualties, together with much property damage and gives Japanese a taste of the dread suspense felt by Chinese civilians in cities that have been targets for Japanese bombs. Today all aviation and naval units in southwestern Japan are reported to be on the alert against repetition of the attack. Japanese fighting ships swarm like hornets in the heavens over Formosa, but the enemy does not return, whereupon Japanese warplanes raid airdromes on the southeast China coast, searching for the base from which the Chinese attack was launched. • The inhumanity of attacks on civilians is not lessened because Japan itself set the precedent.

¶ **Relief Passes Senate**—Overwhelmingly the $250,000,000 deficiency relief bill is rolled through the Senate and now goes to conference with the House. It passed so easily that the score of 67 to 1 makes the minority more newsworthy than the majority. The lonely unit is Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina Democrat and leader of the conservative Democratic forces since the court reorganization fight turned him into an antagonist of the New Deal. There are Senators who agree with some of Senator Bailey's objections to the relief bill. • But with Secretary of Labor Perkins announcing a startling increase of unemployed, the arguments were all on the side of humanitarianism.

¶ **Byrd's Boat**—Timbered with green-heart of oak from Norway's forest, strong and sturdy and ready for years of honorable service the City of New York—Admiral Byrd's Antarctic vessel—lies at a Cleveland pier, disconsolate with trailing gear, black ropes rotting, rigging hanging in shrouds, hull sooty from neglect. Why? Her skipper says it's politics. The boat was purchased from Admiral Byrd for one dollar for the purpose of turning it into a training ship for the New Jersey State Nautical School, but money has not been forthcoming to tow the ship from Cleveland to Belmar, N. J. • Well, at least one admires the ship.

The Commissioner Reports

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Paul V. McNutt
High Commissioner to the Philippines

Harry H. Woodring
Secretary of War

Mr. McNutt Conferred With the Secretary of War on His Arrival in Washington, but Both Were Silent on the Transfer of Lieut. Col. Davenport Johnson From Hamilton Field in California to Chanute Field in Illinois. Colonel Johnson Piloted Mr. McNutt From San Francisco to Denver, Colo., in an Army Plane

Mr. McNutt Gives a Party: Page 2

Britain Finds Delinquency Increasingly Under Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That the treatment of boy and girl offenders has been on right lines, since adult crime in relation to population during the past 14 years is either stationary or declining, is the conclusion reached in a report issued recently by the Home Office Children's Branch.

The suggestion that a wave of youthful lawlessness has been sweeping over Britain in the past few years is discredited. The apparent increase in youthful crime which was noted during 1934 and 1935, the report states, was due rather to increased powers given to the Police by the 1933 Children and Young Persons Act.

The Home Office report is the first of its kind to be issued in 10 years. It covers a period during which the Children and Young Persons Act of 1933 has come into force and, more important still perhaps, a period during which public thinking has consciously been engaged in an attempt to provide preventive means to attack crime at its root.

Urge to Adventure

Law-breaking by boys may frequently be more an urge to adventure than a symptom of anti-social tendencies, the report points out. Or it may be the result of a condition of sub-normality. But whatever its cause, it is well for the public to realize that the number of those who are proved guilty of law-breaking is in no way to be compared with the number of those who are proved innocent. In 1935, the report states, there were about 3,000,000 boys within the jurisdiction of juvenile courts. Some 24,000 were found guilty which means that the remaining 2,976,000 were found innicent.

Furthermore, the report states, "those who may be tempted hastily to condemn wholesale the boys who appear before juvenile courts are in danger of doing an injustice." Figures are given which show that a large percentage of the "dull" children who have got themselves into difficulties in ordinary schools are accepted by the approved schools —those institutions which, controlled by local authorities or by independent people, receive funds from, and submit to inspection by, the Home Office.

In regard to the constitution of juvenile courts the report notes is still lack of uniformity between the policy of one court and another, and that of the 7,005 justices appointed, the age of the largest group ranges from 50 to 59. Youth, it has been pointed out, is at a distinct advantage when dealing with youth.

Deficiencies in Homes

The frequent inadequency of modern home life to supply the needs of the child is also noted in the report. In this connection a warden of one approved school quotes figures showing that of 200 boys entering the school fewer than half had a normal home life. Seventy-two had lost one parent, 13 had lost both, and 23 were of illegitimate birth. Sixty per cent who came to the school during one year were registered as below normal in nutrition.

Another warden, who had furnished the report with similar evidence said, "I have formed the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Education Takes Stock of Itself

Curtailment of Academic Freedom Is Assailed by Association

Yearbook Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Announcement of the publication of the 1938 John Dewey yearbook, protesting against alleged curtailment of academic freedom, and the election of officers were the high lights of today's session of the Progressive Education Association meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The yearbook, released by the John Dewey Society for the Study of Education and Culture, is advertised as the work of nine of the nation's foremost progressive educators. In education quarters it was seen, however, as almost certain to result in widespread debate in schools and colleges throughout the country, evoking praise and criticism.

Many charges are contained in the yearbook against the educational system and case after case is cited to support the contention that curtailment of freedom in teaching is on the increase.

Meantime, the association has been gathering reports of experiments carried on in the interests of making the individual school more democratic in administration and curriculum. The results were discussed at a committee meeting at which John R. P. French, of Cambridge School, Kendal Green, Mass., was chairman.

Experimental Work

"Although it is believed that most of the experimental work in education is carried on in private or in the so-called small schools," Mr. French said, "by far the greatest number of reports have come in from the public schools. They tell not what teachers think, but what they are actually doing. An effort is being made to arrange this information so that it will be readily available to any teacher in the country."

As an outstanding example of "democratization," Mr. French cited a high school in Morgantown, W. Va., where 400 students "ran the school entirely for three days, giving the teachers a vacation and achieving a success which would never have been possible without a cordial understanding between the faculty and students."

W. Carson Ryan Jr., of the Car-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Miss Frances Cummings
New President of the Vocational Guidance Association

United Front Urged to Meet New Challenge to Schools

Training Methods

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 24—Members of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations heard some pretty strong criticism from speakers at the annual convention here today.

Dr. Edwin A. Lee, Director of the National Occupational Conference, New York City, charged them with instances of actual hostility in their relationships with one another, with being "stupid" in not enlisting the aid of other community organizations, with failure to realize that employment problems cut across the political boundaries of towns, and with ignoring research for "guessing, wishing, and weakness in following through."

Fred C. Smith, of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, President of the Council, told them that unless they rally to a united front they will have failed to live up to their opportunities. Education is being challenged, he said, and unless leaders in this enterprise can prove its worth, retrenchment is inevitable. It is "unsound and dangerous," added Mr. Smith, to educate students either for a static society or for a Utopia conforming to a predetermined pattern since "a democratic civilization can exist and prosper not on prescription, formula, code or set of laws, but only on the quality and character of men and women who will evolve their own social order in accordance with the condition of the times."

Challenge to Education

Along with education, Mr. Smith declared that civilization and the church are being challenged and "the family as a recognized social unit is being broken by the paternalism of well-meaning organizations, agencies, and clubs until an evening at home is as uncommon as a picture of Whistler's father."

In the sectional meetings of 12 organizations convening with the Council there is a trend against commercial training for girls and toward preparation for jobs which will develop homemaking abilities. Vocational experts believe that the girl in an office has more opportunity for marriage than in other service positions, but they point out that if she must later return to remunerative employment she will find the period of inactivity and the age factor against her in the business and industrial field.

Vocational Guidance

The discussions point toward a broader concept of the task of the vocational adviser.

Skill and technical knowledge are important, say the speakers, but attitudes toward work and toward other people are more important than the other two put together. Recent surveys have shown that the highest percentage of failure is due to character and attitude, and it has been brought out in the discussions that more people lose jobs because they have wrong attitudes than because they do not know how to do their work.

The increasing number of state Industrial Personnel Associations points toward another new trend in the field indicating that industry and business are becoming more particular than ever before in choosing employees.

Miss Frances Cummings, of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, New York City, has been elected President of the Vocational Guidance Association with Warren K. Layton of Detroit and Miss Elizabeth L. Wood, of Pasadena, Calif., Vice-Presidents and Roy N. Anderson of New York City, Treasurer.

Senate to Probe Price Structure And Monopolies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Only one Senator voted against adding a quarter of a billion dollars to the present relief expenditures. The victory represented the non-partisan nature of the present approach to the new unemployment emergency. The single Senator was Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, leader of the Conservative Democratic forces and antagonist of everything New Deal since the court reorganization fight.

It was the tall, spare North Carolinian also who won approval from the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday for an investigation of so-called monopolistic price practices. Just what this follow-up inquiry into the sweeping charges aired recently by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, betokens, nobody seems quite sure, except that the inquiry will be under conservative auspices.

The Bailey proposal is for a broad inquiry into commodity prices, and he desires immediate survey of the cost of food, clothing, building materials, electricity and farm implements. New Deal Senators would be delighted with the inquiry were anyone by Senator Bailey proposing it, and if it did not include such possible jokers as "rates of taxes" in its field of investigation. That, it is pointed out, might open up the whole field for an attack on the New Deal by disgruntled business leaders. The head of the Senate Commerce Committee is Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, who has also long been at outs with the Administration.

By coincidence or otherwise, Senator Bailey and Senator Copeland were both signers of the "Statement to the American People" which recently attracted notice as a conservative appeal to the nation, carrying non-partisan support.

Thus the inquiry into prices may become the battleground for a conservative-liberal clash. From whatever auspices, however, liberals like Senators Borah and O'Mahoney, joint authors of a federal incorporation bill, quickly supported the price inquiry, which calls for appropriation of $25,000. New Deal leaders are likely to consider the matter carefully and perhaps attempt to shunt the investigation into another committee.

The passage of the relief bill yesterday really added little to the discussion. The matter now goes to conference with the House.

The bill offered Senator Bailey a vehicle to express his complete dissatisfaction with the whole New Deal relief policy. But in the upshot he stood by himself when it came to a practical test. Republicans did not desire to incur unpopularity by disapproving the new outpouring. They are following the historic tactics of sideline sniping, while voting for big relief bills. Senator Bailey's amendment to attach a local contribution requirement of 25 per cent to the bill failed, 25 to 47.

Niemöller 'Treason' Dropped

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—Taking of evidence was completed yesterday in the trial of the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller on charges of disrespect and disobedience toward the National Socialist regime. A verdict is expected Feb. 28. The verdict probably will be given at a public session at that time.

It was disclosed the State had withdrawn all charges of treason and political plotting against the pastor, leader of the Protestant opposition to the National Socialist church program.

He now is charged only with "speaking disparagingly of leading personages" and "positive resistance against orders not to read from the pulpit names of persons cancelling their church membership."

The last witnesses to take the stand in behalf of Dr. Niemöller were Ferdinand Sauerbuch, surgeon, and Ernest Brandenburg, chief of a department in the Ministry of Transportation. Both said the pastor's patriotism and honesty of purpose were beyond doubt.

Dr. Niemöller has based his defense on declarations that his alleged attacks on Propaganda Minister Joseph Paul Goebbels, Hans Kerrl, head of the National Socialist church program, and others were provoked by their attitude toward the church and that the attacks were justified even though their public standing might have been derogatively affected.

Dr. Niemöller's three defense attorneys were reinstated at the trial after being cleared of charges they communicated information concerning the trial outside the closed courtroom.

Intimate Message From Washington

Atlantic City Surf Will Not Drown Out Roars of Debate by N. E. A. Forces on Federal Aid to Schools

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 24

When 15,000 school administrators gather in Atlantic City's giant convention hall this week end under the auspices of the National Education Association, their chief topic of conversation will be the "Reeves Report"—more formally known as the report of the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

The N. E. A. started the ball rolling for federal aid to public schools. It was first to call attention to "glaring inequalities" in educational opportunities offered the boy who happens to go to a big city high school in New York and the boy who has to get all his education in a one-room school house down in Arkansas.

The bill the N. E. A. sponsored in Congress last session would have provided more generous gifts to local school systems than the Reeves Committee is now recommending. It called for an ultimate federal appropriation of $300,000,000 a year or approximately 15 per cent of the total amount spent for education in the United States each year.

To head off the N. E. A.'s bill the President asked Prof. Floyd W. Reeves—who had left the University of Chicago to set up a vocational education system for workers at Norris Dam and also had subsequently come to Washington to head a committee studying vocational education needs—to enlarge his group and turn it loose on the whole broad subject of the Federal Government's relations to schools.

Most Searching Analysis

The report this Committee has made is described as the "most searching analysis of public school education and related services ever made in this country by a representative national committee."

The N. E. A. has been advocating distribution of funds to states on the basis of the number of school pupils as the best way of attaining equalization of opportunity. The Reeves Committee thinks the financial need of a state is a fairer criterion. Rich states like New York will get less under the Reeves Plan and poorer states will get more than they would have under the N. E. A. bill.

But presumably the N. E. A., not wanting to lose sight of the "woods for the trees," will give its support to any Administration measure that carries out its chief aim—a program of federal aid to state school systems without any requirement for matching of funds.

Educators have been watching the Reeves Committee closely for many months with their ear to the keyhole at the locked doors that shielded the Committee's deliberations.

But they are not by any means the only ones who will be interested in the report. It is bound to stir up an almost unlimited number of issues, when Congress takes up the recommendations in the form of a bill.

Political scientists will want to argue whether it is only a short jump from federal expenditures for education to centralized dictation of what shall be taught.

Many Things to Be Decided

Economists will discuss whether this is a good method of gradually increasing consuming power and making depressions less frequent.

Peace organizations will laud the Committee's recommendation that the CCC be taken entirely out of the War Department's hands; the War Department will fight the change.

The Roman Catholic Church, an active opponent of federal aid to public schools because its members would have to pay more taxes for schools they do not choose to use, will have to determine whether it is satisfied to let states decide whether "public" schools include parochial schools.

Among the more significant recommendations of the Committee are those which would permit pupils of parochial schools and other non-public schools to share to a limited extent in the benefits of federal assistance. Although the recommendations generally follow the policy of making the grants to states available for public schools, the states are given the responsibility for determining which schools are public and certain services for children may receive assistance both in public and non-public schools.

Farm organizations will be interested because of the Committee's assertion that rural areas should receive the largest amount of federal aid since they have the "least satisfactory schools in the United States."

Whether the Reeves Committee recommendations are turned into law at this session of Congress or not, the report will have the effect of showing how important education is in the preservation of democracy.

People used to say, "There ought to be a law against it." Now they say, "Education is the answer." They are coming to the conclusion more and more that the solution of most public problems depends on public enlightenment—not only of a privileged few but of every individual citizen. The Reeves Report suggests a step toward that equality of opportunity in education.

French Recognition Of Ethiopia Foreseen

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, new French Ambassador to the United States, predicted last night that France would follow Great Britain in recognizing Ethiopia, as Italian and that Anglo-French co-operation would continue.

The successor to Georges Bonnet, who has become Minister of State, first seemed surprised and then laughed when asked whether he had instructions for settlement of the French debt to the United States.

"I was taught in the Army never to say "yes" or "no," he replied.

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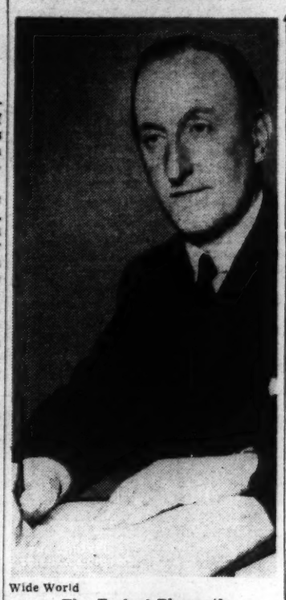

Wide World

The Earl of Plymouth
Chairman of Non-Intervention Board, Who Conferred With Rome Envoy

London Premier Forced by Public to Follow Eden's Main Policies

New Method Used On Spanish Case

British Opposition Groups Demand Election—Press Premier on 'Threat'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Agreement of the two Fascist states to a plan which would begin withdrawal of "foreign volunteers" from Spain appears within momentary reach as the result of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's new "realistic" foreign policy.

Details of the plan have taken preliminary form in conference of the Earl of Plymouth, Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the European Non-Intervention in Spain Committee, with Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London.

Germany has hastened to follow the Italian example in an attitude of "reasonableness" on the effort to end foreign intervention in Spain. Today Dr. Ernst Woermann, German Chargé d'Affaires in London, called at the Foreign Office to notify the British of the Reich's acceptance of the new method of effecting the withdrawals.

On Line of Eden's Plan

Thus the policy of effecting an agreement with the Fascist states—on which Prime Minister Chamberlain has virtually staked his position since the dropping of Anthony Eden from the post of Foreign Secretary—appears to be moving swiftly.

But an important point is that the very development of events has forced Mr. Chamberlain to follow basic aspects of policy which were, in fact, the objectives of Mr. Eden himself.

The question of whether withdrawals of volunteers from Spain should precede Anglo-Italian rapprochement was one of the chief points of disagreement in the British Cabinet. Mr. Eden contended that Britain should negotiate with the Duce only after his troops were beginning to come out of Spain. Now, Mr. Chamberlain appears to have found it necessary to make withdrawals at least simultaneous with the rapprochement talks.

One notable difference, however, has been disclosed in the manner of conducting the Spanish non-intervention negotiations. Hitherto it was the British and French who conferred together and then took their proposals to the Committee. Now, however, it was Lord Plymouth and Count Grandi—Britain and Italy—who conferred. After their preliminary agreement had been reached they then communicated the details to Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador to London.

Belligerent Rights Conditioned

The new "plan for Spain" is significant, not only in relation to withdrawing of foreign soldiers, but in a tentative solution to the vexing question of belligerent rights.

Under it, both sides would be granted the rights of belligerency—from a foreign standpoint setting the seal of "legality" on the Spanish conflict. It would enable both sides in Spain to seek munitions and supplies abroad, subject to the customary rules of war.

Belligerent rights, however, would be conditional upon the withdrawal of volunteers having actually been made to the extent set by the Non-Intervention Committee.

The withdrawal plan is said to be a complicated affair based on some hypothetical number chosen in advance by the Non-Intervention Committee. If this number were 10,000 and the Loyalists were found to have 20,000 foreigners fighting on their side, Gen. Francisco Franco would be required to send out 50 per cent of his foreign troops; if Loyalist volunteers number 15,000 then General Franco would have to release two thirds of his foreigners.

The question of what basic figure should be chosen still remains unsettled and may yet prove a serious stumbling block because if the basic

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Chancellor Says Austria Is Intent On Full Freedom

VIENNA, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Austrian Government "is directing all its efforts toward Austria's freedom and independence," Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg declared tonight in his speech explaining the Republic's new relations with Germany.

"The question of our existence is involved and we are banded together seeking a solution of this special task," the Chancellor said.

His speech was taken as both a reply to Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech of last Sunday and as his version of the Berchtesgaden accord by which he was compelled to admit National Socialist influence into the Austrian Government.

"The Constitution recognizes no parties and no party state," he continued "It is based on the profession and guild principle of the people.

"The Government will not and cannot therefore be, as in earlier times an administration of coalitions. But its pride still is to be a concentration of all positive forces of our people.

"What we Austrians want cannot and must not be designated by political concepts of red, black, brown and green, or by right or left.

"It is not a party-bound people's front, but a single compact front of our people in social strata and guild.

"The fight for independence is worthy when it succeeds in making the way clear to welfare, to the earning of daily bread, to happiness and to free soil.

This common front of Austrians—to develop it and hold it—is the goal of the program of this Administration."

"This is no time to debate over good or bad laws." "It is a time to appeal to the people's sense of responsibility," he continued. "The Government and all its branches stand firmly behind the 1934 Constitution."

Austria's Stiffer Stand—Is it backed by Italy?: Page 5

Britain—Pact Objectives—Italy

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 24

Each side in the present Anglo-Italian negotiations has a long list of objectives which it is attempting to fulfill. These, many of which involve obstacles not only of themselves but in the order of fulfillment, include:

Britain's Desires

1. Withdrawal of Italian forces from Spain and the Balearic Islands.
2. Reduction of Italy's forces in Libya, North Africa.
3. Cessation of Italy's anti-British propaganda in the Near East.
4. Some agreement on naval armaments in the Mediterranean.
5. Italian recognition of British commercial interests in Spain.
6. Possibly an Italian undertaking to establish Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who fled his country when the Italians conquered it in 1935-36, as a "puppet" emperor over at least a part of his former domain.
7. Italian support for a Four-Power Pact among Britain, Italy, France, and Germany, thereby imposing restrictions on National Socialist expansion aims.

Italy's Desires

1. Recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia, which Italy annexed on May 9, 1936.
2. Some form of neutralization of both the Suez Canal and the Strait of Gibraltar to give Mussolini a guarantee that his fleet never would be bottled up in the Mediterranean.
3. Naval parity with France and possibly also with Britain in the Mediterranean.
4. Possible transfer to Italy of some of Britain's shares in the Sues Canal and abolition of Canal dues for Italian vessels.
5. Financial help, either through a loan or through credits, as outlined in the international economic plan drafted by Former Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium.
6. The stopping of the supply of arms to unruly natives in Ethiopia suspected of being sent from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya Colony—one object Italy hoped to achieve through gaining recognition of its Ethiopian conquest.

In the Boston Section:

Parochial School Transportation Law repeal arguments heard.

Horse-racing issue seen splitting Rhode Island political groups.

Interest grows in district courts judgeship changes.

Bennett finally declared Mayor of Worcester.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

Endorsement by Labor Unsafe, City Election Upsets Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Something important is happening in municipal politics; something that looks like reform, and a counter move against factional labor domination.

Politicians intent on national trends are drawing their own moral: a political indorsement by labor isn't enough.

In a series of recent city campaigns conservatives have won battles over labor candidates for mayor—the latest and most dramatic being the smashing victory of the conservative "reform" group in Seattle primaries this week against the American Federation of Labor-dominated Mayor Dore on one hand, and the Committee for Industrial Organization-backed candidate on the other.

At the same time, a definite clean-up tendency in city politics appears. The most famous example was the Fusion victory in New York, which put Fiorello H. La Guardia in office.

The Pendergast machine in Kansas City is also being hammered by Maurice M. Milligan, U. S. District Attorney for western Missouri, bringing jail sentences to boss-ridden corruptionists.

In Boston, municipal affairs have also definitely picked up with former Mayor Curley being asked to return big sums of taxpayers' money and Mayor Tobin improving the City Hall atmosphere.

As to the labor angle, elections speak for themselves. Last fall in Detroit, following riotous sit-down strikes in the Michigan automobile plants, Richard B. Reading was elected Mayor over Judge Patric O'Brien, the C. I. O. candidate. Every man on the city slate of Detroit put up by C. I. O. was defeated.

Again, in Minneapolis recently, Gen. George E. Leach was elected Mayor following a controversy between the Non-Partisan League and organized labor groups; and Mayor Leach is now running for Governor of Minnesota on the Republican ticket, although bitterly critical of old guard Republican control.

Fight for Good Government

Apparently contradictory to the Seattle, Detroit and Minneapolis defeats of labor, Mayor La Guardia's victory in New York was achieved principally by the American Labor Party, a newcomer in politics.

However, in New York, it is pointed out, labor was not split into feuding factions, and the candidate's platform was not strictly a labor issue, but transcended it, and represented a fight for good government.

From these scattered illustrations politicians are drawing a lesson for national politics. Labor can exert a tremendous political influence, they feel, but only if it is united, and if it throws its weight to an ideal bigger than itself. The Seattle example is the most dramatic recent illustration of what happens otherwise.

The present Mayor, John F. Dore, political ally of Dave Beck, the labor-boss who heads the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union of ten western states, came out a poor third in this week's primaries for renomination. The backing of President Roosevelt's son-in-law, John Boettiger and the Hearst-owned Seattle Post-Intelligencer, did not save him.

Pitted against Mayor Dore was the rival C. I. O. candidate, Lieut.-Gov. Victor A. Meyers, an ex-band master who made a bizarre campaign, as the C. I. O. surged up against Federation domination. Almost unheard of in the fight was the conservative "reform" leader, City Councilman Arthur B. Langley, running on a ticket opposed to both labor bossism and labor radicalism.

But Mr. Langley—

But Mr. Langley came out first—overwhelmingly so as citizens rallied to the man who seemed capable of putting labor factions under control. The middle class revolted—fed up with labor factionalism. He had a bigger vote than both Mayor Dore and Mr. Meyers together, and he is expected to beat the latter easily in the run-off.

The moral seems to be that a labor indorsement, all by itself, isn't enough. And particularly it shows that the electorate resents a labor boss as much as another kind. Dave Beck has run not only Seattle but a large sector of the Pacific Coast, with Mr. Dore as his puppet-mayor. Heads of the largest concerns in the State, including publishers, admitted they were taking orders from Mr. Beck. A dynamic individual, he alone seemed capable of coping with the C. I. O. and Harry Bridges on the waterfront; he "granted" conferences to Seattle Chamber of Commerce delegations. But the waterfront fight diverted some Seattle business to San Francisco, and the protest vote seems to be the result.

Biggest political-labor fight at the moment is in Pennsylvania where John Lewis is backing Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers Union, for Governor on the Democratic ticket. It is felt that the lessons of recent municipal returns may be applied here.

Gifts to California U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Wonders of Research: Ship-Shore Talk

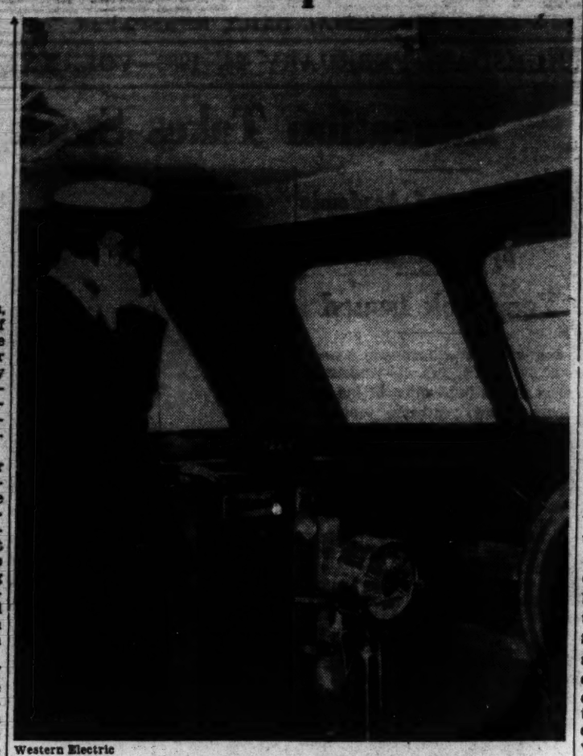
People at sea can ring up home or office by mechanism perfected at electric laboratories; folks on land, too, can telephone to friends on water—January aurora reported heard as well as seen.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For the convenience of yachts, tugs, trawlers and other types of pleasure and commercial marine craft plying coastal and harbor waters, Western Electric Company has perfected a new 50-watt radio-telephone handset with 10 crystal-controlled frequencies allowing convenient ship to shore communications.

Nine frequencies are provided for communicating through shore stations, as ships pass from one zone to the next, while the tenth frequency may be used either for communicating directly with the Coast Guard service or for ship-to-ship communication, without working through intermediate shore stations. However, shore stations stand ready to link ships which are not in direct communication with each other.

Thus through the facilities of shore stations established for the purpose, this new equipment enables persons cruising along the coast to call their office or home ashore. Likewise, persons ashore may pick up the nearest telephone and call those aboard vessels suitably equipped to receive such calls. A selective ringer, incorporated in the radio-telephone set, makes it possible for the operator ashore to "dial" that particular boat desired. The owner or captain may quite easily obtain the necessary third-class operator's license requiring only an elementary familiarity with the equipment.


Western Electric
Ship Officer Gets Land Connection
Wheelhouse of Vessel Equipped With Handset for Radio Telephone Calls

Sky Scannings

As a result of reports coming in from all over the British Empire, the magazine Nature publishes this week detailed data collected regarding the aurora of Jan. 25-26.

Kew Observatory made detailed observations between 6:50 and 9:10 p. m., noting in particular the red glows in the northwest and northeast with the green and white rays traversing the red during the early stages. The Meteorological Office reports a rosy glow in the north-northwest as early as six o'clock. An observer at Catcott, Bridgwater, Somerset, the Rev. Harold Buckton stated that he seemed to hear now and again faint clicks resembling the noises made by the sparking of an electric machine. He is positive these sounds were not caused extraneously, and was not aware of the possibility of sounds in association with the aurora. Other persons have noted similar sounds, but why they should be heard in connection with the aurora is still a mystery.

Summing up the evidence for a solar connection between magnetic storms on the sun and associated auroras, Nature makes assertion as follows:

1. There is a general accordance between the frequency curves of sun spots and the 11-year cycle of magnetic storms.

2. There is a tendency for lesser magnetic storms to recur at intervals of about 27 days, which is the time taken by the sun to rotate once on its axis with respect to the earth.

3. A statistical relationship exists between the occurrence of individual sun spots of great size and the occurrence of great magnetic storms and associated auroral displays.

Shoe Soles of Glass

Fibrous glass has proven satisfactory for insulating houses, stoves, refrigerators and other large items, while recently it has been spun into yarn and made into articles of clothing. The latest development is its use in footwear.

Walker T. Dickerson, a Columbus, Ohio, shoe manufacturer, was bothered by hot feet during long walks in the summertime over city pavements; and with the co-operation of technicians, he made glass into a paste compound that can be spread in the cavity between the inner and outer sole of the shoe—thus insulating the feet against heat in summer and cold in winter. So like Cinderella, modern men may soon be wearing shoes which, if not made of glass entirely, still contain an appreciable amount.

N. Y. East Side May Bloom Like the Rose

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Cinderella neighborhood of New York City, the Lower East Side, may yet emerge, dressed with magnificent parkways and studded with modern public housing projects, as one of the most preferred residential districts, it was believed today as the City Planning Commission took steps to rezone the East River Waterfront northward from the Brooklyn Bridge.

Not since 1916, when the original zoning resolutions were adopted, has such a comprehensive plan for the Lower East Side as that announced by the Commission been reported here. The program is calculated to transform the waterfront southward from East Fourteenth Street from an area of foul slums to one of pleasant homes and parks.

Knickerbocker Village, the enormous low-rent housing development between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, is one of the few modern structures in the entire district, which includes neighborhoods so foreign in aspect that an American would scarcely recognize them as belonging to his own country.

The City Planning Commission, created under the new municipal charter, has set March 16 as the date for a public hearing on the project.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., President of the Commission, suggested that by rezoning the area, New York City would only be correcting a mistake made a century ago.

"While rezoning of itself will not bring about the rehabilitation and rebuilding of the old areas of the city, it is the considered judgment of the Planning Commission that proper zoning is a necessary first step in restoring property values and in encouraging new construction," he said.

"The city is now spending large sums in reclaiming and restoring the waterfronts in all boroughs. In doing so it is reclaiming a long lost heritage. East Driver Drive, with the extensive park being created in connection with it, is completely transforming that part of Manhattan."

Areas devoted to unrestricted use in the Lower East Side would be reduced from 53 to 9.6 per cent under the Commission's program while the area provided for exclusive residential purposes would be increased from 22 per cent to 44.5 per cent. Plans for housing development within the district already are before the City Council and the Board of Estimate.

New York City Housing Project To Have Big Playground Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Elevator service and an unusual amount of recreation space will feature the Red Hook housing development planned by the New York City Housing Authority near the Brooklyn waterfront as the fourth extensive low-rental and slum clearance project here, it was learned yesterday.

When completed, the housing is expected to shelter 12,000 persons. Tentative cost estimates call for the expenditure of $19,000,000 of Federal and municipal funds on the project.

Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the Authority, said the six-story apartment structures to be erected would have self-service elevators. No other low-rent housing project is known to have such a modern convenience for tenants.

Only 25 per cent of the 50-acre building site in Brooklyn will be covered by buildings, Mr. Rheinstein added, adding that the remainder of the space will be used for recreational facilities and a maximum of light and air. In addition, the Department of Parks is developing a 40-acre adjacent tract with playgrounds, a running track and swimming pool.

Suites of from two and one-half to five and one-half rooms will rent for from $4.50 to $7.50 a room a month, or less than is charged for the last two slum clearance projects to be opened here. Tenants are restricted to families that can qualify on the basis of sub-standard incomes.

Plans for the development are going forward subject to approval by the Federal Government. Once the Federal Government certifies the project, actual construction can begin within a few months, it was said.

The New York City Housing Authority is understood to have options on 60 per cent of the land needed for the building site. Negotiations for the remainder are in process. Condemnation proceedings are expected to be necessary in obtaining some of the site.

Only 10 per cent of the cost of the building program must be met by New York City. The Federal Government is supplying the remainder from part of the $300,000,000 made available under the United States Housing Act. New York City's share is to be financed with income bonds of the housing authority.

Cheaper methods of construction should reduce unit costs for the Red Hook apartments, Mr. Rheinstein thought. It was recalled in this connection that standards imposed by the Federal housing legislation forced the city to redesign the Red Hook project upon a less costly basis.

Within a year after ground is broken the Housing Authority plans to have 12 of the six-story units ready for occupancy. They will contain 1300 apartments and room for 5,500 persons. The remaining apartment structures will be built as Federal funds become available.

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New York Supports Baker As Printers' Union Head

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—By a vote of almost two to one, Claude M. Baker of San Francisco, A. F. of L. proponent, won the endorsement of the local unit of the International Typographical Union Feb. 20 for the office of International President. He received 569 votes to 311 for Charles P. Howard, a C. I. O. official, the current President.

The New York returns further strengthened Mr. Baker's position in the race which may develop into an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. struggle for control of the Union, one of America's oldest labor organizations.

New Soviet Purge Disclosed on Army's 20th Anniversary

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—Soviet Russia's huge red army celebrated its twentieth anniversary yesterday in a blaze of martial spirit, accompanied by the disclosure that purges had made further inroads among its officers.

A new Vice-Commissar of Defense appeared in the person of Gen. Ivan Fedko, former Chief of Staff in the Far East, who more recently was commander of the Kiev Military District.

It was learned he has replaced A. I. Yegoroff, who succeeded Marshal Mihail Nikolaevitch Tukhachevsky as Vice-Commissar when the latter was executed along with a group of other allegedly disloyal officers.

The first intimation of General Fedko's appointment came through an article in the official newspaper Pravda on unity between the army and the civilian population. The article was signed by him.

The anniversary was celebrated as a holiday, with vaudeville performers entertaining crowds from platforms in the streets.

Butler Sets New Goal for Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Broader use of radio in education is the goal today of a committee appointed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, to consider how the air waves may be employed to advance the instructional services of an institution of higher learning.

"Radio today is the most important instrumentality of public communication," Dr. Butler stressed as he named seven Columbia officials to survey all phases of radiocasting with reference to courses of study. "It may well be as valuable to the people as an agency for the diffusion of knowledge as it is today in the distribution of information and in spreading appreciation and understanding of the cultural and industrial arts."

The committee includes Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism; Frank D. Fackenthal, provost; Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia College; Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College; George E. Pegram, dean of the Graduate Faculties; William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, and Joseph W. Barker, dean of the School of Engineering.

"The appointment of this committee marks the culmination of many years of interest, experiment and study of the radio on the part of individual members of the University," Dr. Butler said. "In both the scientific and the educational development of wireless communication and radio broadcasting, Columbia University has been represented by members of the several faculties and alumni.

"It is my hope that this committee will obtain the advice, the assistance and co-operation of all individuals and groups within the University, the radio industry and among the many public bodies, to the end that a fundamental and continuing policy may be developed to augment the educational and the public services of the University."

Dr. Butler held that radio was of momentous importance not only in the future of domestic institutions, but also for the advancement of world peace and progress.

"The hourly international short-wave broadcasts by the several governments of the world present a world-wide problem in education," he said. "This activity is a challenge to the ingenuity and to the resourcefulness of all institutions functioning in the field of liberty."

Japanese Check On Narcotic Trade Sought Under Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pleas for stricter narcotic control, especially in Japan, are made today, as efforts to curb violations of the Geneva anti-narcotic pact receive attention at the twelfth annual observance of "Narcotic Education Week."

It is maintained here by the International Narcotic Education Association that recent ratification of the Geneva Narcotic Convention by additional nations has been offset by Japan's violation of its signed obligation under the pact to assist in stamping out illicit drug traffic. Observance of regulation and control under the pact by the nations of the Far East is held particularly vital to the effectiveness of the international agreement.

It is recalled that the Geneva Convention was promulgated in 1931 by delegates meeting from 57 nations. Baron de Brouckère, Belgian Senator, and delegate, who presided at the drug-limitation conference, declared that the Convention "has established a precise method of determining the 'world need.' It has established a complete system of investigations and of supervision, applying both to the trade in and the manufacture of all drugs. It has extended to all drugs a system analogous to that which the Geneva Convention of 1925 established for a few." He further noted that the later Convention had diminished the number of exempted preparations, and had forbidden the manufacture of any new product derived from opium or from the coca leaf, except when a Government took the responsibility of authorizing it.

To become effective, the 1931 treaty had to be ratified by 25 nations, including four of the eight principal manufacturing nations, setting the signature deadline as April 13, 1933. Nicaragua was the first to sign, and the United States second, ratifying on March 30, 1932. When, with three months to go, there was a need for 16 additional signatures, Richmond P. Hobson, President of the International Narcotic Education Association at the time, succeeded in persuading diplomatic representatives of 45 nations to speed up the ratification. The twenty-fifth signature, giving life to the treaty, was deposited by Belgium in the headquarters of the League of Nations on April 10, and in the next three days, the total was raised to 34. At the end of the 90-day period before the treaty became operative, five more had ratified.

Scriptures Lead In Foreign Parts Of New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Among New York City's many racial and national groups, the Scriptures continued last year to maintain a "best seller" tradition, the New York Bible Society revealed in its 128th annual report yesterday. During 1937 the Society was responsible for the distribution of 844,159 copies of the Bible, Testaments and Bible portions of one book or more in 83 different languages, it said.

Ever since 1836, when the New York Bible Society placed Bibles in rooms of the old Astor Hotel in lower Broadway, placing of whole books in the transient guest rooms of New York hotels has been a major activity of the organization, and last year it maintained this tradition by using 2,814 copies to replace old, worn and missing Bibles. The Society now has 149,074 Bibles in New York City hotel rooms.

"Throughout the City the Society employs a field staff of pastors and missionaries to work in foreign language communities and carry the Scriptures in suitable form to meet every desire," the report says. "The churches and missions themselves likewise co-operate in discovering those who are destitute of the Book of Books. The needs they find are promptly supplied at the lowest possible cost or even without charge."

Two outstanding services of the New York Bible Society, according to the report, are found in the supplying of Bibles to needy in hospitals and to the blind. Two woman representatives service the wards of 52 New York hospitals.

McNutt Party Sets New High—But Was It Good Politics?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Washington has seen some parties in its time, from the days when the "pepul" inaugurated Andrew Jackson to these latter days of the Russian Embassy, but the present generation has never seen anything like the reception given last night to Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner to the Philippines.

It was a colorful and merry spectacle, as 3,141 people marched past Mr. McNutt and Senator and Mrs. Sherman Minton of Indiana to fall upon the most magnificent buffet ever contrived by the wide experience of M. Fred, maitre d'hotel at the luxurious hostelry where it was offered.

And everybody had a good time, especially the nucleus of hundreds of Hoosiers, who made the party a real political picnic, with French instead of home-made Indiana food.

Was It Good Politics?

But that the party was politically well-advised in the interests of Mr. McNutt's presidential ambitions—unavowed by him, but openly discussed by his associates—is another question again. The consensus seemed to be that if the old political axiom "any headline is a good headline" is correct, then the party was successful politics. For it has put the tall, handsome, white-maned former Governor on the front pages from coast to coast.

And it must be said that Mr. McNutt carried himself with complete aplomb. Besieged by ridiculing headlines, beset by penetrating press questions, carrying out an exhausting physical routine, he maintained good humor and poise, and won the admiration of a hard-boiled press corps.

The dictum of one veteran political observer, struck with amazement at the spectacle, about sums up the case. He said: "It's either suicidal or it's superb!"

New Dealers Cool

The most striking single detail was the absence of most high-ranking New Dealers. Daniel C. Roper, the Secretary of Commerce, who is often sent out as the Cabinet ambassador to parties where the Administration isn't to be committed, was on hand early, and left with celerity. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, arrived late and said "I have many friends in Indiana." Between the two lone Cabinet members there was a wide void of higher officials, filled by the thousands of other guests—hosts of Representatives, a few Senators, many medium-grade Government officials, the press, and the Indianans.

There was one notable Indiana absentee—Senator Frederick Van Nuys, who broke with the Administration in the Supreme Court fight, and is now battling for re-election, was definitely not there.

The arriving guest was whisked into a receiving line, dazzled in the actinic glare of movie-lights, shook hands with the three—Senator and Mrs. Minton and Mr. McNutt—fought his way through a ring of camera-men, and then went on to the buffet. And here the early comers, at least, stood amazed.

$1,500 Worth of Food

In the proud phrase of M. Fred, the maitre d'hotel, on that one table sat $1,500 worth of food. There were, he said, 180 kinds of delicacies—all listed in French—and three kinds of doughnuts, listed in English. There were two eight-layer cakes, bearing the seals of the United States and of Indiana; there were five symbolic displays in glittering frosting—the Washington Monument, Mount Vernon, a lighthouse, a yacht, and a pagoda; there were countless baskets of sweets; there were three kinds of cake to eat—Gateaux Diplomate, Gateaux Mille Feuille, Gateaux St. Honoree; Patisserie Viennoise and Mignardises; Buffet Delice Diana; Vol au Vent Fin de Siecle, and so on down the 180-item list.

Nobody noticed what Mr. McNutt got to eat. But Senator Minton, after it was all over, came in hungrily and looked at the no-longer groaning board the hotel servants were cleaning up. Senator Minton rescued part of a doughnut.

'Scram' Stumps Akron Teachers In Slang Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Teachers in one of Akron's high schools got low marks in an examination—but their "boss," Superintendent of Schools Ralph H. Waterhouse, was pleased by their failure.

The reason for his applause, was that the test was a "slang test."

Dignified pedagogues were asked to translate slang words in daily use by their own pupils.

Afterwards Mr. Waterhouse said the results of the test simply confirmed an opinion he has held for a long time.

"Well-educated persons do not know slang terms," he said. "They don't know them because they are not accustomed to use them. They have lived all these years speaking the good old English language as it is written in the dictionaries and they have managed always to speak a language which everyone else is able to understand."

The test which the teachers took was composed of ten parts. Five slang words were given to each teacher to translate into English, and five English phrases were supposed to be translated into modern slang.

The slang words included, "doll," "slurp," and "swing it."

The phrases to be transposed into slang included "spectacular football," and to "leave."

The highest score recorded by any teacher taking the test was 50 per cent. The winner happened to be a youthful English teacher.

None of the teachers were able to translate "slurp." Yet all the pupils knew it meant to "sip noisily."

When it came to suggesting an equivalent for spectacular football, the teachers were also stumped. The answer to that was "razzle-dazzle."

"Swing it," may mean a call to break into the new dances of swing rhythm, to all of the students, but Ray Stine described it as, "an expression of annoyance."

Some of the teachers didn't even know that, "to leave," is, "to scram."

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Chile Attacks Drunkenness By Limiting Brewery Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile's earnest, studied law for relieving the Nation's liquor problem, based upon compulsory temperance education in all Chilean schools and a rigid limitation of the amount of wine and beer to be produced and sold to the public, has now gone into effect. Its aim, in the words of President Alessandri, is "the salvation of the race and the removal of the worker from the drinking saloon."

The Government was determined on this reform and insured passage by including the bill on the agenda for the special summer session of Congress, which has just been closed. The law was promulgated with the presidential signature soon after adjournment.

Control and restriction of production are its primary achievements. The legislators accepted the starting point formulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Maximo Valdes Fontecilla, that "the true causes of drunkenness are nothing but overproduction and absolute liberty to plant new vineyards." In future, therefore, wine production is to be regulated on the basis of an average consumption of 60 liters per inhabitant per year. This ruling signifies a fundamental change in policy, as from now on only a fixed percentage of alcohol will be reserved for consumption, the remainder being allotted for industrial export or non-beverage purposes.

The production of beer, liquors and other alcoholic drinks will be similarly limited, so that "existing habits" cannot be exceeded.

Destroy Vineyards

To escape the tax on excess wine, growers can begin immediately to destroy the corresponding amount of vineyard or replant with vines yielding table-grapes, which will be exempt. To plant new vineyards after promulgation of the law will cost a special tax of 7,500 pesos per hectare of dry land and 15,000 pesos per hectare of irrigated land, and these amounts will be doubled until 10 per cent of the existing vineyards have been destroyed or replanted. Exemptions cover those vineyards devoted to table-grapes and the export trade. Excess alcohol, as hitherto, will be used for mixture with gasoline in Chile, for exportation, or be denatured.

The production of beer will also be controlled. Every brewery must pay an additional tax of two pesos for each liter exceeding the average sales of the past two years and, as in the case of wine, this must be paid at the source of production.

Temperance education is made compulsory in all primary, secondary and special schools, these to be reinforced with mural statistical tables and cinematographic exhibitions "graphically demonstrating the consequences of alcoholic abuse." These lessons will have their special place in the school curriculum and form an indispensable subject in examinations for graduation. Movie shows in working-class districts are obliged to devote not more than five minutes of each function to the screening of anti-alcoholic advertisements to be proportioned by the communal police departments. The Government will supply, gratuitously, all anti-alcoholic textbooks and literature for the schools.

Enforcement

For the purposes of the law a minor's age is raised to 21 years. No minor can be employed in the liquor business or served with intoxicating drinks. An identification certificate (carnet) must be produced to prove his age. No bar can be established within 100 yards of a school, hospital, factory, market or workers' tenement. Those existing within these limits must be eliminated. Police cannot be served while on duty, and Government and municipal officials are subject to dismissal if convicted successively of drunkenness. School teachers will be suspended for 30 days for first and second offenses but a third offense will cost them their appointments also. Sterner penalties are introduced for motoring in an inebriated condition.

A transitory article allows the raising of a 20-million-peso loan through the National Savings Bank to stimulate vinicultural co-operative organizations. Co-operation among the wine-growers will assist them out of many difficulties occasioned by the new legislation and also facilitate authoritative supervision of production. The loan will be repaid with the proceeds of the excess production tax.

On the other hand, as a safeguard for brewery employees, another transitory article demands that breweries pay a month's salary for every year of service to workers discharged within three months of the promulgation of the law. During the controversy, brewing interests threatened that the law would mean the discharge of many workers.

Japanese Diet Balks at 'Mobilization' Plan

Wide World

Premier Prince Konoye — **Foreign Minister Koki Hirota** — **Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai** — **War Minister Gen. Sugiyama** — **Cabinet Secretary Akira Kazami**

Leaders of the Japanese Cabinet for Which a Parliamentary Crisis Is Forecast if General Mobilization Bill Is Pushed in Its Present Form

Wide World

Parliament in Session

A Typical Scene in the Lower House of the Imperial Diet

Japanese Parliament in Uproar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 24—While the Japanese press refrains from comment on the replacement of Gen. Iwane Matsui in the post of Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces in the Shanghai-Nanking area by Gen. Shunroku Hata, Inspector General of Military Instruction, informed circles attribute the change to a combination of causes.

General Matsui was a retired general and it is considered natural that he should give way to a general on the active list, following a successful conclusion of his campaign in the Shanghai-Nanking area.

A big re-grouping of Japanese forces in China is going on, with considerable numbers of troops being replaced by fresh units. Consequently this seems a suitable moment for changing the high command.

Last but not necessarily least, General Matsui was a man of strong political views and an outspoken champion of Pan-Asian ideas. While his acquaintances consider him more moderate than some of his junior officers, his interviews and public statements sometimes contained blunt expressions of opinions calculated to cause concern abroad later requiring softening explanations by Japanese civilian spokesmen. General Hata bears a reputation as being a strictly non-political general, who may cause less embarrassment to Japan's diplomacy.

Japan Shifts Generals

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24 (AP)—Recall of three of the highest Japanese commanders was announced yesterday in the midst of reports that Japanese had suffered a sharp setback on the front north of Nanking.

Japanese Army headquarters announced officially that Gen. Shunroku Hata, Inspector of Military Education in Japan, was stepping into the shoes of Gen. Iwane Matsui as Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces in the Shanghai-Nanking area.

General Matsui's recall because of the success of Chinese counter-attacks, breaches of discipline in the Japanese Army, and friction with other nations, became known unofficially last week.

The other two high officers ordered back to Tokyo were Lieut. Gen. Prince Yashuhiko Asaka, Commander of Japanese Expeditionary Forces, and Lieut. Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, Commander of the Hangchow Bay landing force.

Chinese Blocked Drives

General Hata faced the task of reorganizing Japanese Central China forces to provide fresh impetus for drives against the vital Lung-Hai Corridor. Chinese have blocked the drives in some sectors and in others they were floundering.

Foreign military observers drew this picture of the military situation which has developed since the fall of Nanking in December:

The Japanese advance northward from Nanking toward Suchow, heart of the Lung-Hai Corridor, has bogged down, with more than a 150-mile gap between the Pengpu column and Japanese in southern Shantung Province.

In Central Anhwei Province Chinese and Japanese are deadlocked in a series of engagements, with Japanese unable to make an appreciable advance north of the Hwai River.

Japanese columns have captured Wuhu, up the Yangtse from Nanking, and Hangchow, important seaport south of Shanghai, but have been unable to advance farther because Chinese guerrilla bands have bothered them continually. Guerrillas have been active in the entire Hangchow-Nanking-Shanghai triangle, holding up supply shipments and forcing Japanese to use part of their forces to garrison communication lines.

Reverses for Japan

In the past 10 days, Japanese have suffered a distinct reversal in the Hwai River area. After crossing the Hwai with heavy losses, Japanese reached a point 25 miles north of Pengpu 10 days ago. Today, however, both Chinese and Japanese reports said heavy fighting again was in progress along the banks of the stream, with Chinese holding the dikes on the north bank opposite Pengpu.

A Japanese flanking column which struck west of Pengpu toward the Lung Hai Corridor was held up and then pushed back by stiff Chinese hand grenade and bayonet attacks.

On the northwestern fringe of the Corridor, however, Japanese have reported gradual advances to positions from which they could attempt a southward crossing of the Yellow River.

They also asserted three Chinese Divisions were trapped in Shansi Province mountains to the west. In southern Shantung Province, Japanese said they had driven Chinese southwest from Taining, where they had been deadlocked for five weeks.

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The National mobilization bill which would give the Government broad wartime control of business, finance and the persons and property of the citizens brought turbulent disturbances in Parliament today.

In one of the most unusual scenes of Japanese Parliamentary history, members of the Lower House cried for Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to answer questions put by Takao Saito, a legal expert. Members opposing the bill argued it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hirota attempted to have Masao Taki, President of the Planning Board, answer the questions but members of the House shouted him down. The speaker recessed the House to quell the disorder.

Under the proposed law, the Government would have power even to expropriate personal property.

The measure also may cause Japanese citizens "to be engaged in general mobilization of business." It contains stern, detailed restrictions on foreign trade and internal and external banking.

One article would give the Government the right completely to suppress newspapers.

A cabinet crisis was forecast if the Government attempted to submit the bill to a vote in its original form. It has been referred twice to a planning board for amendments.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who was indisposed, was absent from the session, so Foreign Minister Koki Hirota opened debate.

Mr. Saito, who is the leader of the Minseito, lower chamber majority party, then leaped to the rostrum and declared he believed the bill was in conflict with the Imperial Constitution.

"And to run off this path (of the Constitution) would be high treason against the State," he added.

Mr. Saito charged the Government had followed "foreign examples" in drafting the measure. Citing what he said was Germany's "grand law," he declared "the National Socialist law is inseparably related to this law," and added that "it may be convenient for the Government but it is not necessarily convenient for the nation."

Diet members began to hoot and shout, defying the Speaker's efforts to maintain order.

A resolution was submitted declaring that the Foreign Minister was "trying to dodge the responsibility of answering" and questioning the Government's sincerity.

The recess was then ordered.

'Horse Marines' Disband Forever

By the Associated Press

Peiping, Feb. 24

The world's only "Horse Marines" passed out of existence here Feb. 22.

This mounted detachment of the United States Embassy Marine Guard passed in a last review before a record crowd before disbanding forever.

The "Horse Marines" consisted of 30 expert sabermen, all crack pistol and rifle shots, commanded by one officer. The detachment was first organized here in 1912.

The Government's decision to split the Peiping Embassy Guard, transferring half its personnel to Tientsin to replace the departing 15th Infantry, caused the mounted marines to be disbanded.

China Protests German Policy

HANKOW, China, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Chinese government has protested strongly, through its ambassador at Berlin, against the German intention, announced by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in his speech before the Reichstag, to recognize Manchukuo, the Japanese-dominated state carved out of China's Manchurian provinces in 1931-'33.

The Government especially resented Herr Hitler's remark that the Chinese were unfitted spiritually to resist a Bolshevik attack on them, and that a Japanese victory in the Far East would be better than a Bolshevik victory. Chinese officials saw in Herr Hitler's speech a complete reorganization of German policy in the Orient in which China probably would suffer.

Herr Hitler's action was particularly embarrassing to the German military mission here under Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, which has been advising the Chinese General Staff on strategy against Japan. Its position was rendered far more delicate, and became almost untenable.

It was expected, however, that the Chinese Government soon would take the initiative in asking the mission to leave. A contract was renewed only recently.

In diplomatic quarters, Herr Hitler's espousal of Manchukuo, which the Chinese still regard as unquestionably Chinese territory, was seen as destroying whatever chance remained for Germany to act as mediator in restoring peace between China and Japan.

Tokyo Prepares for Air Raids Against One of Main Islands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 24—Admiral Kiyoshi Noda, spokesman for the Navy Ministry, interviewed today concerning Chinese air raids at Formosa, declared that everything possible to strengthen the air defense of that island will be undertaken in view of the proximity of Formosa to China. Admiral Noda admitted that Kyushu is within range of Chinese airplanes, and air raid warnings were issued for Kyushu today following reports of the sighting of Chinese airplanes, heading eastward near Hangchow. Kyushu offers more tempting targets than Formosa, since it contains a fair share of Japan's heavy industries.

However, although the air raid yesterday caused some excitement as the first instance in which Japanese soil had been directly attacked, and though it lent zest to anti-aircraft maneuvers now proceeding in Tokyo, the general concensus of Japanese opinion is that little serious military damage need be apprehended so long as the raiders follow yesterday's tactics of dropping bombs from very high altitudes. This facilitates escape but makes accurate marksmanship extremely difficult.

Warnings at Kyushu

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP)—One of Japan's main islands was under air raid warnings for several hours today on reports that Chinese bombers were roaring over the China Sea to carry the Far East warfare to Japan.

The warnings were sounded on the island of Kyushu, southwesternmost main island, less than 24 hours after a Chinese squadron had bombarded the Japanese island of Formosa in the first air attack Japan ever has suffered.

Four hours later, the air raid alarm was canceled. Reason for the cancellation was not given immediately.

Japanese newspapers carried only brief accounts of the raid on Formosa yesterday, printing nothing but communiques.

Chinese Airdromes Raided

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24 (AP)—Japanese warplanes raided Chinese airdromes on the southeast China coast today in search for the base from which Chinese yesterday bombed the Japanese island of Formosa.

The Japanese struck for the first time at the Chinese airfield at Foochow, Fukien Province capital opposite the northern tip of Formosa. They also raided the airfield at Lishui, in Chekiang Province to the north.

Japanese planes took the air at Shanghai when it was reported Chinese planes were heard in the Shanghai area.

Rumanian Ballot Expected to Give King New Powers

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 24 (AP)—Rumanians in record numbers went to voting places today to ballot orally on a new constitution which King Carol proposed three days ago to give himself vast power over the new Rumanian Government.

From 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., they cast votes which authorities believed would largely favor the constitutional changes. The results will be announced Saturday in a special ceremony before the King.

The early voting was believed almost entirely an approval of the proposals. Henceforth, Feb. 24 will be a national holiday.

B. C. Becomes V. Ztr. In German System

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Feb. 24

B. C. and A. D. as symbols for "Before and After Christ" are being replaced by V. Ztr. and N. Ztr.—vor Zeitrechnung and nach Zeitrechnung, meaning before and after time computation.

The National Socialist Teachers' Society established the new system for uniform time designations in German ancient and prehistoric periods.

Three Lands Mark 18th Birthday Of NationalSocialism

BERLIN, Feb 24 (AP)—Today is the 18th birthday of the National Socialist Movement and an important one for millions of Adolf Hitler's followers in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

It was on Feb. 24 1920, in Munich, that Herr Hitler formally announced creation of the National Socialist German Workers' Party and proclaimed to an audience of 2,000 the Party program of 25 points.

The first of those points was:

"We demand union of all Germans in Great Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of the peoples."

So it was with keen interest that National Socialists of the three countries waited for tonight's speech by the Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg—to hear his story of the Berchtesgaden meeting with Herr Hitler which gave the National Socialists first important concessions in Austria.

A concert organized in Berlin for the benefit of distressed Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia was the follow-up program after the Schuschnigg broadcast, with the Czech pro-Hitler leader, Konrad Henlein, as guest.

Reichsführer Hitler himself was the honor guest at Munich's annual National Socialist birthday celebration.

South Carolina Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—South Carolina's balance sheet showed a surplus of more than $3,000,000, with liabilities of only $500,000, Comptroller General A. J. Beattie told a civic club here recently. The fact the state could borrow at a low interest rate, he said, was indicative of its sound financial condition.

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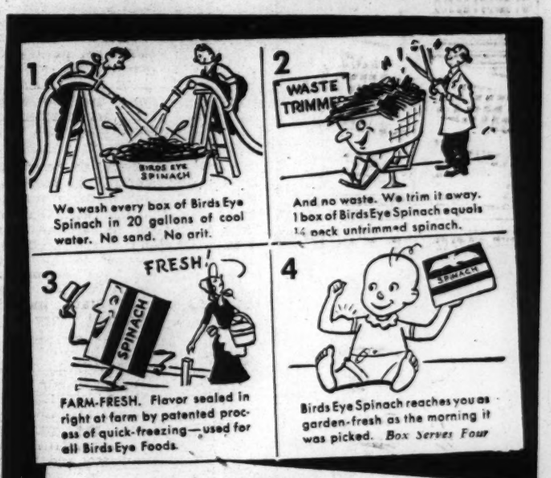
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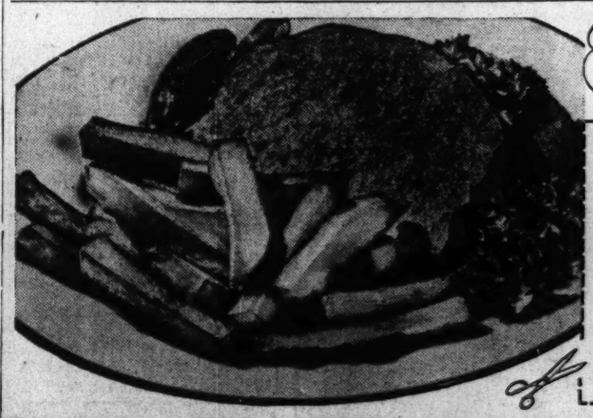

DELICIOUS? OF COURSE — IF YOU COOK THEM WITH Spry!

OVEN "FRENCH FRIED" POTATOES
6 medium-sized potatoes, pared and cut in pieces 2½ by ¾ inches, ¼ cup Spry, melted.
Dry potatoes thoroughly between towels. Dip pieces in melted Spry and lay in a shallow pan. Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) 25 to 30 minutes, or until potatoes are tender and brown. Turn once during baking. Sprinkle with salt and serve immediately. See what delicate flavor and crispy brown crust Spry gives. Serves 6.
These potatoes are delicious as part of an oven dinner along with meat loaf, chicken en casserole, or baked fish.
(All measurements in this recipe are level)
(Clip and save this Spry recipe)

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Eden's Birmingham Speech Proved Him No Opportunist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—The resignation of Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary has served to throw particular emphasis upon the cleavage of views within the British Government on the fundamental philosophical basis upon which peace could be built.

Although Mr. Eden's viewpoint has been dropped officially in Downing Street, it provides the center about which opposition to the foreign policy of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is revolving.

For this reason, careful study is being given to one of the last of Mr. Eden's major public speeches—an address to a group of young people at Birmingham, Feb. 12.

There, perhaps more clearly than was recognized at the time, Mr. Eden outlined the fundamentals of his viewpoint on international relationships—views which were to lead to his resignation in little more than a week's time.

World peace is too precious, he declared, to be placed at the hazard of opportunism. This thought rang like a refrain throughout his entire address.

Concerning the maintenance of fundamental beliefs and standards, Mr. Eden said:

For Permanent Peace

"The Government today must strive in its foreign policy not only for peace in our time, but for peace in yours. And if we are to have peace in your time, it means that in any agreements we make today there must be no sacrifice of principles and no shirking of responsibilities merely to obtain quick results that may not be permanent.

"It is only by recognition and fulfilment of these principles and responsibilities that we shall lay the foundation on which you will have to build. And so it is that while we are ready to make our contribution to strengthen peace, it is well understood that others must make their contribution too.

"We offer friendship to all, but on equal terms. For it is not by seeking to buy temporary good will that peace is made but on a basis of frank reciprocity with mutual respect."

The Application

This remark on the part of Mr. Eden is generally taken to have reference to such events as have been occurring in Abyssinia, in China, and in Spain, where action has been taken of a kind that in the British view, can neither be forgotten nor approved.

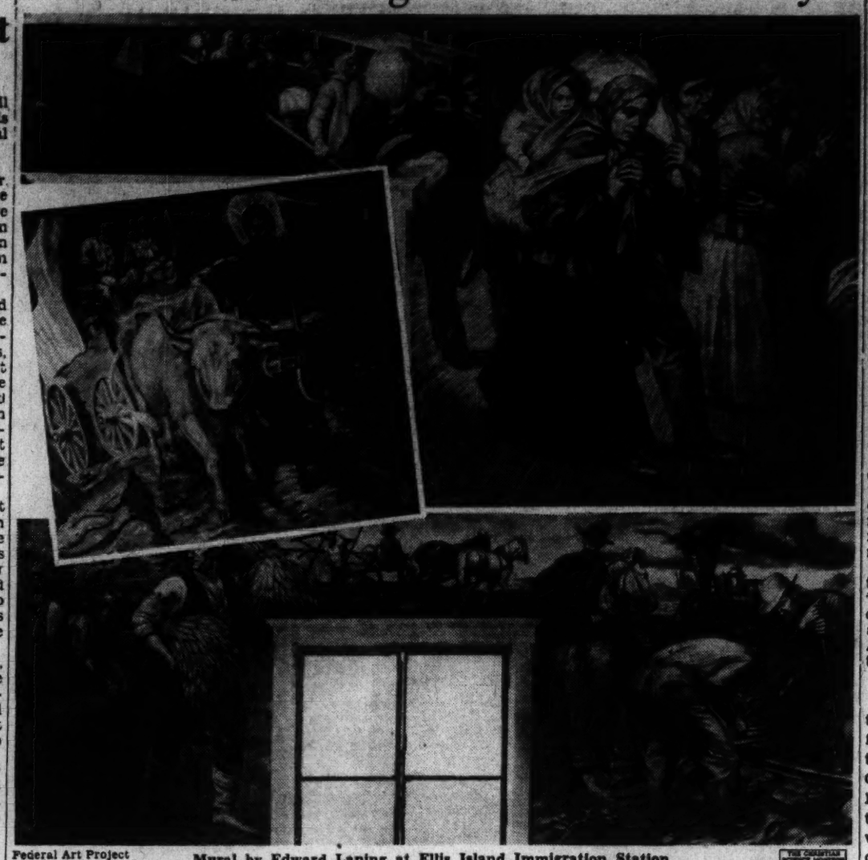
Speaking of hopes still entertained by the British Government of the eventual establishment of international security on a collective basis, Mr. Eden said: "When the Great War came to an end we believed we were laying the foundation of world peace and international co-operation in the League of Nations. Disappointment after disappointment would seem to have weakened the fabric of the League, but its foundations remain.

"Our efforts may be checked, but we are not beaten, and I am optimistic enough to think that the world will build again. What is essential is that we should never abandon our ideals. It is for you and all of us to champion them and to strive for the day when the nations of the world will value them once more."

"The essential factor in diplomacy, as in every branch of life, is the attitude of mind in which we approach our tasks in the present and our prospects in the future. Let that attitude be one of refusal to accept defeat.

"If that attitude be spread widely throughout the nation, and especially throughout your own generation on whom the nation will have to depend in the coming years, then this country cannot be defeated in its purposes and in what it stands for."

Role of the Immigrant in U. S. Industry



Federal Art Project — Mural by Edward Laning at Ellis Island Immigration Station — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Three Sections Pictured Above Show How the Immigrant Has Fitted Into the Industrial Development of America

U. S. Navy Test In Pacific Based On British Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Although any prospect of closer Anglo-American co-operation toward restraint on aggressor nations is assumed in all quarters to have been ruled out, for the time being at least, by the recent European changes, the United States Navy is proceeding with plans which were developed before Anthony Eden resigned the Foreign Ministry in London.

Plans of the forthcoming fleet maneuvers for the first time in modern American naval history contemplate examination of strategy which would come into play in the event of Anglo-American naval co-operation against Japan. They are disclosed most cautiously and indirectly in a Navy Department statement regarding this year's annual maneuvers.

The Navy announcement was that the maneuvers would cover an area "extending westward from the west coast of the United States to Hawaii and Midway and southward from Alaska and the Aleutian Islands toward Samoa."

"Toward Samoa" Significant

The phrase "toward Samoa" is the key to the situation. Never before have the annual maneuvers of the U. S. Navy covered the Pacific Ocean area southwest of the Hawaiian Islands. Always before they have been concerned either with detailed problems such as the defense of the Panama Canal or the Aleutian Islands, or with a general fleet problem in the area between the Hawaiian Islands and the Aleutians.

The implication of past maneuvers is clear, and fits in with expert opinion of what American strategy should be in the event of a war with Japan, with Britain neutral. Until very recently it has been assumed that Britain would be neutral. On that premise plans were drafted and sham battles fought out over the past decade which always assumed that the scene of operations, either offensive or defensive, would develop along one of two lines. The first line is the direct route from the Hawaiian Islands to Japan by way of the Japanese mandates in the Marshalls and Carolines. The second route is the northern-Aleutian arc.

No fleet problem has ever before involved Samoa, because Samoa is well south and west of any of these assumed scenes of operations. But Samoa is directly on the road from home American naval bases to Singapore. It has no value as a direct threat to Japan, but it is of great strategic value if there is to be any naval co-operation between Britain and the United States.

Possibility of such co-operation has been very much in the spotlight both here and in England since the Japanese invasion of China began. The President has on several occasions discussed a long-range naval blockade of Japan with callers.

With the President of the United Sttaes known to be thinking at least in the abstract of some joint move involving British and American naval force behind a blockade of Japanese commerce, it is natural that the naval technicians whose job it is to be ready from any and all contingencies would wish to explore the problem which would be involved.

Extending this year's fleet problem "toward Samoa," using the Navy's official phrase, will give them more experience in approaching that island and determining the possibility of reaching it quickly.

Running Water Rated First Among Rural Electric Wants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—More farm women in the United States are concerned about the possibility of having running water in the house than are excited over the prospect of an electric refrigerator, in the opinion of Carl C. Taylor, chief of the division of farm population and rural life in the Department of Agriculture. This judgment is based on a study of conditions among farm tenants directed for the division by Dr. E. A. Schuler, and on Dr. Taylor's own observation as a rural sociologist in Iowa, North Carolina and elsewhere.

In the survey, questions were asked of several hundred wives of farm owners, farm tenants and sharecroppers, white and Negro, in various states. Given a hypothetical choice of running water, a kitchen sink or an indoor toilet, two-thirds of the answers in the South reflected a need first to have water in the house, and this was the predominant choice in the North also—indicating how many farm families yet have to carry water from a perhaps distant outdoor well or spring. Incidentally an astonishing number of tenant farm or sharecropper dwellings are shown with no sanitary facilities of any kind.

Sewing Machine Holds Favor

When it comes to such mechanical aids as a sewing machine, washing machine or refrigerator, the farm wives—with comparatively little difference as between states or as between farm owners and renters—designated the sewing machine as the first to be desired.

A rather interesting sidelight is that in the North more tenants than farm owners already possessed a sewing machine or washing machine, the farm owner's capital being more tied up in his land or in responsibility for interest and taxes.

Tenants likewise more often had automobiles, perhaps a nomadic indication, while pianos were found most frequently in farm owner's homes—a piano being, after all, rather hard to move. However, among Negroes of the South, a farm owner was found twice as likely as a tenant to have an automobile, buggy or wagon, and four out of five Negro farm laborers had only their own feet for transportation.

Radio Above Telephone

In the field of music most farm families were found to want pianos but to content themselves in fact with something else more within their financial reach. In the case of the Negroes, this was most often a phonograph. Among means of communication, the radio has evidently taken ascendancy over the telephone in rural desires.

Dr. Taylor said he could readily understand this choice; for when he lived on a farm in Iowa before radio came into wide popular use, the function of the rural telephone line was more entertainment than communication. At least one member of almost every family would spend a large part of the evening listening to the conversations on the community line. Dr. Taylor, who was an accomplished performer on the French harp or harmonica, used to give a regular musicale this way, and on one occasion the operator for a neighboring village asked if she might also cut in her patrons' line.

For the printed word, the interviewers in the farm survey found that chief reliance is on the daily newspaper. These received the widest preference in comparison with weeklies, farm papers, women's or religious or other periodicals.

War Curb in Spain to Limit Volunteers

(Continued from Page 1)

figure is low it favors General Franco; if high, it favors the Loyalists.

Italian Friction With Franco

Meanwhile, it is noted here with interest that reports from Rome today declare that Italian infantrymen have been out of the front line "for some time," adding that this is due to friction with General Franco. If this is correct, Mr. Chamberlain's difference with Mr. Eden becomes all the more surprising since it is regarded as inconceivable that the British Government did not know of these facts.

As far as the British Parliament is concerned outward signs of the Eden-Chamberlain crisis have temporarily disappeared. But behind the scenes there is intense activity—directed in part to trying to gauge the feeling of the man in the street.

The Opposition already is making much capital out of the situation. Apart from a whirlwind campaign in the country demanding a general election it is pressing the Prime Minister hard on three points:

1. Who was the anonymous "friend" who informed Mr. Chamberlain about Count Grandi's views and why did Mr. Chamberlain listen to him instead of telling him to go to the Foreign Office?

2. What exactly did Premier Mussolini say which Mr. Eden construed as a threat and Mr. Chamberlain and the rest of the Cabinet declare was not a threat?

3. What was the other fundamental difference "not about Italy" which Mr. Eden says had arisen between him and Mr. Chamberlain in the past few weeks?

Talks With Berlin Reported

Speculation is particularly busy regarding the third point. There is reason to believe it concerns certain secret instructions given to Mr. Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, to open explanatory talks with Reichsführer Hitler. A report that it concerns some proposal from Washington for a stronger line against Japan is generally discredited here. But it is necessary to add that official circles are absolutely silent on this and every other explanation that has been suggested so far.

Meanwhile the intimation by Prime Minister Chamberlain in the Commons that the Lord President of the Council, Viscount Halifax, at least for the duration of negotiations with Italy will retain the Foreign Secretaryship, in which he is now acting as stopgap, has brought a measure of confidence, at least in the city.

It is argued in this connection that there is no other outstanding member of the Government in any way equally qualified as regards experience in foreign affairs.

It is true that Viscount Halifax's membership in the House of Lords is a drawback, since this prevents his presence in the House of Commons where Mr. Chamberlain answered questions addressed to Foreign Office. But the Prime Minister told the House that he would continue to answer such queries.

Alternatives Face Britain

The gravity of the European outlook was pointedly referred to by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, at the National Chamber of Trade luncheon here yesterday. A choice, Sir Samuel said, was before the British Government. On one side it could accept the fatalist view that war was inevitable. On the other, it could make its utmost effort to extract the world from a circle that led to disaster by removing the causes of enmity and bitterness.

"The Government," he continued, "have chosen this second course. They are not prepared to accept the inevitability of war. They do not believe that catastrophe must come. They have determined to make a sustained effort to drive this haunting fear of war out of the hearts of men and women in Europe.

"They know their action to be misrepresented. I know as much as any public man how action can be misrepresented. But let me remind the critics that a very wise Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, never refused the hand of friendship to governments whose principles were very different from his Liberal beliefs.

"It is an honest attempt to face the causes of difference and remove them with honor and justice to both sides. Nor is it in any sense a sacrifice of our old friends if we wish to make new friends. There can be no question of abandoning our old ones. I ask the country to believe in our courage. It is often more courageous to make a move for reconciliation than to remain set and fixed in a permanent quarrel."

Manifesto by Labor

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The British Labor Party and Trades Union Council issued a manifesto yesterday demanding that the Government submit its foreign policy to an immediate general election.

"The Government holds no mandate for the vital change it has made in foreign policy," the manifesto declared.

[The dominantly Conservative National Government campaigned for support in the election of 1935 with pledges of fidelity to the League of Nations, which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday accused of "sham and pretense" in its efforts to safeguard European peace.]

The demand that the Chamberlain Cabinet go to the country followed failure yesterday of the Opposition in the House of Commons to pass a motion of censure on Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy.

The Labor manifesto said Mr. Chamberlain and most of his Ministers have disregarded their 1935 election pledges, have "deserted the League and brought the Covenant into derision."

It added:

"The Government has decided to enter negotiations with the Fascist Government of Italy . . . under conditions which involve betrayal of the friendship and confidence of democratic nations.

"Force and duplicity are the instruments used by Mussolini and Hitler. The Government . . . has capitulated to the encroachments of dictators.

"By a crowning act of humiliation, the Prime Minister brought about the resignation of Eden at the very moment when he (Eden) was being attacked by Mussolini and Hitler."

"The Labor movement," it declared, "calls upon the British people to make known their condemnation of the Government's weakness and cowardice. It demands that a stand shall be taken with other peace-loving states against the violence and threats of Fascist powers."

Wage Cut by Hosiers Refused by Tribunal

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—A general wage reduction in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, sought by employers and affecting 18,000 workers, has been denied by the Wage Rate Tribunal established to arbitrate the matter, but adjustments in certain extra bonus rates were allowed.

This was announced jointly Feb. 21 by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, representing the employees, and the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., the employer organization.

The statement said the arbitration decision stated "the Wage Rate Tribunal is not convinced that any general wage reduction is justified. Nor is any general revision of the basic rate of pay fixed in the uniform price scale of the national agreement either necessary or desirable."

Bill Bars Imitators Of All U. S. Officials

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Senate has completed Congressional action on legislation imposing a fine of $1,000, or three years' imprisonment, on anyone convicted of impersonating an official of a federal corporation. The measure now awaits President Roosevelt's signature.

Existing law applies to any person impersonating an officer "under the authority of the United States or any department or any officer thereof." The proposed bill would add "under the authority of any corporation owned or controlled by the United States."

U. S. Immigration History Pictured In Mural Painting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—A mural painting by Edward Laning, depicting the rôle of the immigrant in the industrial development of America was unveiled at Ellis Island, home port for millions of immigrants to the United States, today. The painting is the gift of the United States Government through the Federal Art Project, under whose direction the mural was executed.

Formally accepted by the Department of Labor at exercises on Ellis Island, the mural covers an area of approximately 900 square feet in the dining hall of the chief American immigration station. It is one of a series of topical murals for public buildings in the metropolitan area.

Eight episodes are shown in the painting, each of which covers some incident or phase of American history since 1850. The work was executed with a mixed technique involving the use of tempera, oil and varnish.

Mr. Laning's work reveals sympathetic treatment of men at work in coal mines, steel mills, lumber camps, and railroad construction—all with understanding of the hopes and anxieties of a stranger in a foreign land.

The artist's previous training and experience had been so largely with men at work in streets and factories that Government officials obviously sought to engage someone who could record in more or less permanent form the contributions of the immigrant to America. This was viewed as particularly important, since today there is more emigration from than immigration to the United States.

While not many immigrants will have an opportunity to appreciate Mr. Laning's work, at least until the present cycle of restrictions and quotas is altered, those who do use the great dining-room will see a pictorial history of American immigration. The titles include such topics as the covered wagon, early agriculture, the arrival of Central European peoples and struggles in the early tenements. Some of the scenes are of newly arrived persons trudging off the ship's gang-plank, of Chinese working on the Central Pacific Railway, and of men struggling with the mines.

Mr. Laning, who is now at work on a mural for the postoffice at Rockingham, N. C., studied at Chicago Art Institute and the University of Chicago. Afterwards he came to New York to study at the Art Students League, where he later taught.

Delinquency

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion that the 'broken home' is the biggest single factor in juvenile delinquency."

"Everything," the report states, "points to a pressing need for machinery for the ascertainment and recognition at an early stage of those children who will require special supervision and care, and for effective steps to be taken to give such help . . . before they become victims of neglect and social failure."

For the work of after-care, the report is generous in its praise. For the period 1928-30 the results of training boys in approved schools showed a percentage of 83.5 successes and of only 16.5 per cent failures. Of boys leaving industrial schools during the same period 83.2 per cent were satisfactory.

Syndicates Buy Notes Written by President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt has sold exclusive rights to two syndicates to the notes and prefaces he has written for five volumes of his official papers and messages to be published later in the year.

With a magazine he also has contracted to publish a résumé of his press conferences since he entered the White House. Newspapers will be furnished this material for use simultaneously with publication by the magazine.

School Leaders Discuss U. S. Aid With Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A delegation of state school superintendents, members of the National Education Association, called on President Roosevelt today to discuss the $855,000,000 federal-aid-to-schools program recommended yesterday by the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

The school officials will go from here to Atlantic City where 15,000 educators are scheduled to gather next week at the annual meeting of the American Association of School Administrators, a department of the N. E. A. Floyd W. Reeves, Chairman of the President's Committee, is scheduled to be one of the chief speakers at the convention.

The Committee that saw the President today included: Charles B. Glenn, Superintendent of Schools in Birmingham, Ala., and President of the Association; Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Colo., and Chairman of the Association's Educational Policies Commission; John A. Sexson, Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, Calif., and President-elect of the Association; Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia, and President, National Council of Chief State School Officers; and Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The National Education Association has been an advocate of Federal aid to equalize educational opportunities in the states for some time, but the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill it sponsored at the last session of Congress differed considerably in detail from the recommendations the President has just presented to Congress.

Under the N. E. A. bill, distribution would have been made to states on the basis of school population, whereas the President's Committee recommends distribution according to financial need.

The N. E. A. bill was reported out of Committee in the Senate at the last session of Congress, but President Roosevelt asked Senate leaders to postpone consideration until his Advisory Committee had time to make a comprehensive study of the school situation and present recommendations.

Academic Curbs Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

negie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was re-elected President of the Association. The following Vice-Presidents were elected: Frederick H. Bair, superintendent of schools in Bronxville, N. Y., to represent the East; Frank Baker, of Milwaukee State Teachers College, to represent the Mid-West; Mildred English, of the Georgia College for Women, the Southeast; C. L. Cushman, Director of Research and Curriculum Revision in the Denver, Colo., public schools, to represent the Rocky Mountain States, and Robert Hill Lane, of the Los Angeles Public Schools, the West. Frances Foster, one-time editor of the magazine Progressive Education, was elected Treasurer.

The John Dewey yearbook, which was discussed at a session on educational freedom, under the chairmanship of H. Gordon Hullfish, of Ohio State University, is called "Educational Freedom and Democracy." It was prepared by Dr. Boyd H. Bode and Dr. Harold B. Alberty, Professors of Education at Ohio State University, and was edited by Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, Professor of Education at Teachers College and Visiting Professor at Northwestern University; Dr. Frederick H. Bair, Superintendent of Schools of Bronxville, N. Y.; Dr. Howard K. Beale, Professor of History at the University of North Carolina; Dr. Orville G. Brim and Dr. Hullfish, Professors of Education at Ohio State University, and the late Dr. H. W. Tyler and Dr. Karl Wittke.

It charges that David Saville Muzzey, well known historian, has been forced to rewrite certain passages of his book and to delete others because they clashed with local prejudices, even though true; that teachers have sometimes been curtailed in their rights as citizens, and that activity in the support of labor is generally frowned upon by school authorities.

Religious domination, an "exaggerated nationalism," and the business man of financial power are listed among "dangerous pressures." A criticism also is levelled at progressive, as well as conservative, elements of society.

"An escape from the old business man's use of the schools to bulwark the status quo will have helped us little if we rush instead to schools used as propaganda agents of a national state," the yearbook says. Democracy will continue to exist only if the schools help to promote educational freedom, it stresses.

The session Wednesday afternoon was centered almost entirely around a study of psychological education, with particular reference to the children of the Dionne family of Canada.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

O	P	P		E	L	P
R	U	E		M	A	R
B	L	E	W		T	O
	S	L	A	T	E	
E	O		E	A	R	D
I	N	P		D	A	R
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Austria Shows Stiffer Stand Against Pro-German Faction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 24—The question whether Premier Mussolini of Italy has given diplomatic encouragement to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg is being asked as a result of the definite stiffening of attitude toward National Socialists which is observable here just before the Chancellor's big speech which is to be radiocast throughout Austria and Germany tonight.

Signs of this stiffer attitude were unmistakable at a Fatherland Front meeting here last night at which the speaker was the Mayor of Vienna, Richard Schmitz, a noted Monarchist leader and stanch Roman Catholic. He is regarded by many as the logical successor to Dr. Schuschnigg if the latter should decide to resign the Chancellorship as some have predicted. Before Schmitz spoke there were some National Socialist disturbances which the police easily quelled.

Police Orders Read

Afterward the orders issued to the police by Michael Skubl, State Secretary in the Ministry of Defense, Feb. 19, were read in public for the first time. They include:

1. Ban on wearing the Swastika and singing the German National Anthem except when specially permitted by the police.
2. The German flag cannot be flown except in hotels having German guests.
3. The greeting "Heil Hitler" is forbidden in the presence of members of the Fatherland Front or of state officials, of where it might sound provocative to persons holding other political views.

The public reading of these orders was greeted with loud cheering.

Mayor Schmitz emphasized that Austria would preserve its present character under all circumstances; that "Gross Deutsch"—Greater Germany—does not mean Pan-Germanism; that Austria must be a corporate state; that Austria would refrain from interfering in German internal developments but must insist similar treatment from Germany.

Classes Called Interdependent

The speaker laid especial emphasis on the importance of religion. A religious state gives a better guarantee for maintaining the rights of man than a state which is opposed to Christianity, he declared.

Speaking about class warfare, the Mayor said that this struggle had not always been begun by workmen. Classes must depend on each other in a corporate state. Dictatorships, he added, cannot be lasting institutions.

Mayor Schmitz concluded by assuring Dr. Schuschnigg that millions of patriotic people are backing him.

Publication of this speech was prohibited in Austrian papers.

Today Vienna was decorated with flags from every building. The radio continually urges all to assemble in places designated this evening for hearing the Chancellor's speech. It will be broadcast from the main public squares, private theaters, movies, and coffee houses. The Chancellor will deliver his address in the large Assembly Hall of the former House of Representatives in the Parliament Building which was last used for a sitting of Parliament, Oct. 30, 1918.

Czechs Arm for Defense

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 24 (AP)—Czechoslovakia is ready to defend itself against sudden attack without waiting for outside help, the chief of the general staff said yesterday.

The Republic's whole defense plan, General Ludwig Jan Krejci explained, is based on realizations that wars now begin without declarations and move with swiftness because of airplanes and motorized troops.

It would be a long time before effective help could be expected from allies, the General said, adding that "our task is to hold off the enemy without outside help during the first phase of the fighting."

"For this purpose," he stated, "a far-flung system of fortification is being erected along o ur borders. These should give our possible enemies reason to ponder whether plans of brutal aggression would have any chance of success."

He said industry already was in shape to be put on a war basis on short notice and plans for wartime feeding of the population have been worked out.

Poles Demand Colonies

WARSAW, Feb. 24 (AP)—Gen. Stanislas Skwarzynski, leader of the National Movement, followed up Reichsführer Hitler's demand for colonies with a declaration that Poland also needs more territory.

"Our birth rate is so high that some Poles must emigrate," he asserted in a speech. "Also, we need raw materials. Hence, the present generation should make it a point to secure colonies."

Pets at 'Tail End' As Town Votes On Dog Problem

GREENBELT, Md., Feb. 24 (AP)—Man's best friend, the dog, came out today on the short end of a popularity poll in this Government-sponsored community.

Since the Resettlement Administration opened Greenbelt to white-collar workers in the lower salary groups and closed it to canines of all classes, the dog-keeping question has been a hot one.

Bootlegging in dogs began.

Temporarily abandoned pooches commenced appearing in the yards of former masters.

Children mysteriously began finding pups in nearby Federal forests.

Finally, in desperation, the Town Council turned over the problem to the high councils of the Government—which promptly turned it back.

Greenbelt now houses about 300 adults. The Council—pointing out that several hundred more residents were on the way—ruled that no dog election should be held until everybody got settled.

But there was growling on both sides.

Finally the town officials turned to Harry Falls, who said he was neutral.

Armed with blank ballots, Mr. Falls has been going from house to house at night. He asks everybody, "Are you in favor of dogs being admitted to Greenbelt?"

With only a few family heads to be heard from, Mr. Falls said the anti-doggers have swept the community.

"My ballots," he explained, "show the dogs on the tail end. It's about seven to one against them."

Londonwards to Court of St. James's

© Bachrach

Joseph P. Kennedy and Family

Native of Boston, Harvard Graduate, and President Roosevelt's Personal Appointee to Chairmanship of Securities and Exchange Commission and Later of the Maritime Commission, Named as Ambassador to Britain. For Purposes of Identification in the Picture, It May Be Necessary to State That Mrs. Kennedy is Seated at the Extreme Right

President Seeks Political Peace In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—President Roosevelt today apparently consented to intervene in the complicated Pennsylvania political tangle when he agreed to meet a group of state Democratic leaders.

On the President's behalf, Secretary Stephen T. Early said:

"This appointment was made at the request of David Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman. The group had not been invited by the President to come but he has consented to see them."

Even so, the arrival of the leaders in the President's study inevitably places a thorny party problem on his desk—a problem involving the future relations of the Democratic organization and organized labor.

The Keystone State situation is tangled, and today's conferees included leaders who are at outs with one another over the issues. The principals were Mr. Lawrence, Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Gov. George H. Earle, J. David Stern, Philadelphia newspaper publisher.

Stands Firm for Jones

Mr. Lawrence, supported by Philadelphia City Chairman John B. Kelly and Matthew H. McCloskey, Jr., party leader in Philadelphia, stands firm for Charles Alvin Jones, Pittsburgh attorney, as the party candidate for the Governorship. Senator Guffey was at last reports unyielding in his opposition. John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chief whose United Mine Workers are a potent electoral force in Pennsylvania, was equally determined in support of Thomas Kennedy, present Lieutenant Governor and Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W. Charles J. Margiotti, the State Attorney General, has tossed his hat into the gubernatorial ring and stands gleefully on the sidelines watching the others scrap.

Governor Earle, meantime, announced his own candidacy for the Senate, evidently to the displeasure of Senator Guffey, though it is for the Republican seat now held by Senator James J. Lewis.

The attitude of James A. Farley, now vacationing in Florida, and perhaps of the President, is reported to be that the Pennsylvania Democratic leaders should leave the selection of candidates strictly up to the State-wide primary election on May 17. They want the State leaders to cease trying to get a slate selected in advance, and they warn of the dangers of this kind of behind-scenes fight.

Threat to Party Unity

There are thus two serious dangers to the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania, newly-emerged into a strong position after many decades in the wilderness. The first is that the leaders' present deadlock will grow into a real rift which will destroy unity in 1938 and 1940. The second is the other split, between the leaders and the C. I. O. wing of organized labor. If that rift, too, is not closed, the party's new strength in the State may well be dissipated.

Just at the crucial moment, President William Green of the A. F. of L. yesterday revoked the charter of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, which had refused to drop affiliated C. I. O. unions from membership. The revocation was regarded as a challenge to Mr. Lewis in the State, and another complication in the picture.

Mr. Green said:

"This action will serve notice that the policies of the loyal members of the A. F. of L. unions in Pennsylvania cannot be dictated by self-constituted labor leaders not affiliated with the A. F. of L., nor can their votes be delivered by such leaders ambitious for political power."

There results, then, at least a four-way split among Pennsylvania Democrats, with some other offshoots. And sweeping mustachioed Gifford Pinchot, the veteran forester who is seeking the governorship again on the Republican ticket, is smiling in his Sylvan retreat.

Mrs. Kennedy Keeps Busy at Home While J. P. Scales Fame's Ladder

The News

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's is today on the S. S. Manhattan on the way to take over the London post of the late Ambassador Robert Worth Bingham.

James Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, was at the pier yesterday to see him off. Mr. Kennedy sailed without his family.

"I'm just a babe thrown into the country over there, and I'm going to do the best I can," Mr. Kennedy said with a smile.

Mrs. Kennedy and eight of the Ambassador's nine children bade him farewell at the pier. Mrs. Kennedy will join her husband in England several weeks later.

Also sailing on the Manhattan was Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Ambassador to Poland, returning to his embassy at Warsaw after a routine report to the State Department.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Joseph P. Kennedy, and his wife are both engaged in big business.

He made $1,000,000 by the time he was 35 and has multiplied his fortune many times that amount since.

She sees that the Kennedy mansions are happy homes for their nine children.

He is said to have paid $600,000 in income taxes last year.

She buys 200 dresses and suits of clothes a year for the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have known each other since childhood. She was Rose Fitzgerald, whose father, John F. Fitzgerald, was Mayor of Boston. His father was Patrick Kennedy, old-time banker and political figure in East Boston.

Joseph P. had earned his way through college by establishing a sightseeing bus to Lexington and Concord and had risen to the presidency of a Boston bank before they were wed in 1914.

Two Boys at Harvard

Today they have four palatial homes, one at Bronxville, N. Y., where the family makes its headquarters; another the former Wanamaker villa at Palm Beach; a third at Hyannisport on Cape Cod, and a fourth Marwood on the banks of the Potomac near Washington. To these they will soon add the American Embassy in London, formerly the home of J. P. Morgan.

The two older Kennedy boys are students at Harvard University where they are studying political science and have been outstanding in athletics and student activities. Joseph Jr. is a senior, and John, a sophomore. Rosemary is studying music and Kathleen, interior decorating in New York City; Eunice, Patricia and Robert are in various schools and Jeanne and Edward are being educated at home by a governess.

In family pictures Mrs. Kennedy is scarcely distinguishable from her daughters. She weighs 115 pounds and wears a size 14 dress. Her black hair is without a trace of gray.

Though she was educated abroad, speaks French and German, and has an interest in world affairs, Mrs. Kennedy never mixes in her husband's business. He moves about so rapidly from position to position that she has not found it worthwhile to dislocate her household to follow him.

Diversified Avocations

Here is his record so far:
Bank examiner—18 months.
Bank president—three years.
Assistant general manager, Fore River Ship Yards—20 months.
Manager, stock department, Hayden Stone & Co.—Three years.
President, Film Booking Office of America—two years, nine months.
Chairman, Board of Keith-Albee-Orpheum—five months.
Special adviser, First National Pictures—Six weeks.
Reorganizer, Radio Corporation of America—two and a half months.
Special adviser, Paramount Pictures—two and a half months.
Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission—one year, two months.
Chairman, Maritime Commission—six months.
Ambassador to Court of St. James's.

After graduation from the Boston Latin School, class of 1908, Mr. Kennedy went to Harvard University where he told his classmates that he planned to make $1,000,000 by the time he was 35. He did it by acquiring the rights to certain British films just before Hollywood magnates decided to buy them.

The Kennedy family moved from Brookline, Mass., to Bronxville, N. Y. where they now reside, about 10 years ago.

Tall, blue-eyed and red-haired, Mr. Kennedy has a reputation for being a "hail-fellow, well-met." His sons evidently have much of the same good humor. When told of his father's appointment, one of them exclaimed, "I'd like to see him in knee breeches. Boy, that would be a sight!"

Professions' Position On Unions Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—False concepts of unionization keep professional workers out of the labor movement, Mary Van Kleeck, Executive of the Russell Sage Foundation, declared here at a discussion of the white collar worker's position.

"Although professional workers may be liberal-minded, they can't subscribe to certain techniques used by some unions. These include strikes," she said.

"Because they reject the techniques," she added, "they reject the whole idea of organization."

Miss Van Kleeck credited the American Newspaper Guild with contributing more to the labor movement by its willingness to strike, than either Government employees or teachers' unions, whose constitutions prohibit walkouts.

Oklahoma Faces Possible Halt In Pension Payment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Social Security Board heard from its investigators yesterday that benefit checks had gone out to dead men because of loose administration of Oklahoma's old-age pension plan.

The Board, considering cutting off federal funds for Oklahoma, is holding a public hearing on reports of maladministration of the state plan.

Board investigators also charged:

That pensions totaling $685,121 had been paid out without proper proof of the pensioner's eligibility.

That the State Administration had bowed to the will of County authorities in some personnel matters.

That the State Board had issued such confusing policy orders that local administrators couldn't keep them straight.

In answer, Henry J. Denton, Director of Public Welfare in Oklahoma, said the Administration was trying to correct past mistakes as fast as it could.

Mr. Denton and other Oklahoma officials are to make a more complete answer.

So far, the Federal Government has given Oklahoma more than $8,000,000 for old-age pensions, nearly $1,000,000 for aid for dependent children, and $171,000 for aid for the blind. Frank Bane, Social Security Board Director, told reporters that the Board was investigating administration of old-age pension plans in several other states which he refused to name.

Most Oklahoma Congressmen attended the hearing and several times asked the Board's investigators to clarify statements.

Representative Gomer Smith (D) of Oklahoma walked out after Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer refused to allow him to cross-examine one of the investigators.

Mr. Altmeyer suggested that Mr. Smith wait until state officials had replied to the charges and had cross-examined the witnesses.

"What's the use of a Congressman attending?" Mr. Smith, a former Townsendite, replied—and walked out.

Later Mr. Smith told reporters he would ask for a Congressional investigation of the entire Social Security Administration. He called the present hearing a "kangaroo court proceeding."

Board investigators testified that in three counties there were more persons receiving old-age pensions than the estimated population over 65 years old. Only the needy over 65 are eligible for pensions.

In 19 counties, they said, more than 75 per cent of the estimated population over 65 was on the rolls.

Jane M. Hoey, Director of the Board's Bureau of Public Assistance, testified that an investigator had been received at one pensioner's home by a butler.

She said the investigator also had found on the pension rolls the mother of a $14,000-a-year Major League baseball player who said, upon investigation, that his mother's upkeep was not his responsibility.

Green Defies Lewis in Politics

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, revoking the charter of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, challenged the Committee for Industrial Organization today to prove whether it can deliver the labor vote to candidates of its own choosing.

"The policies of the 400,000 loyal members of the American Federation of Labor unions in Pennsylvania cannot be dictated by self-constituted labor leaders," he said in announcing the revocation.

The State Federation has been dominated by unions affiliated with John L. Lewis's C. I. O. It had refused to expel them and, instead, endorsed Thomas Kennedy, a Lewis associate, as a gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Green accused leaders of the Pennsylvania Federation as being "ambitious for political power" and let it be understood he considered Mr. Lewis to be one of these.

Mr. Lewis has expressed the desire to see Mr. Kennedy elected Governor. Mr. Kennedy, the present Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, said in a recent statement that "labor will not be ignored" in the shifting political scene.

"Green will have a lot of explaining to do to labor in Pennsylvania," Kennedy said.

At Philadelphia, John A. Phillips, State Federation President, criticized Mr. Green's procedure as "essentially dictatorial and foreign to every notion of democracy." He said all labor groups were behind Mr. Kennedy.

Pittsburgh—The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, only one of "Little Steel" companies to recognize the C. I. O., renewed its wage contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The contract is similar to one which expires late this month except that it includes an "escape" clause permitting either side to seek conferences if changes are desired.

The clause provides that negotiations are to begin within 10 days after a request for a conference is made and if they have not started within 20 days after the first notice, the contract is automatically voided.

Meanwhile, an independent union of Jones and Laughlin employees pushed membership plans among 20,000 workers, in spite of the signing of a wage and hour contract wtih the C. I. O.-Affiliated Steel Workers Committee.

The union had demanded the right to be included in contract discussions but the Corporation refused, pointing out that a Labor Board ruling ordered it to deal only with the S. W. O. C.

Washington: The temporary visa on which Harold Pritchett, President of the C. I. O. International Lumber Workers of America, who is in America, will not be renewed, officials said. The American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, has denied his request for a new visa.

Officials said the Consul found Mr. Pritchett was not admissible under the laws governing entrance of foreigners.

Perkins Conferees Study How to Aid Older Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — A factual study just made by the U. S. Employment Service indicating that job-seekers over 40 are at a relative disadvantage in getting work when competing with younger persons is serving as a basis for discussion at the Labor Department conference this week on the plight of the older worker.

During the last six months of 1937, men of 40 and over made up over 43 per cent of those seeking work through the Employment Service, but placements of men of this age made up only 30 per cent of all placements during the period, the conference was informed.

"Although there have been relatively small changes in the age distribution of the unemployed recorded by the U. S. Employed Service at various dates during the past 18 months, men and women beyond the middle forties, who have fallen out of work, have on the whole regained a place in industry less easily than younger workers," the Employment Service study showed. "This statement," officials said, "holds good for workers in all types of occupation, though the more highly trained are probably in a somewhat less unfavorable position than others.

"Young people in their late teens and early twenties also seem to have difficulty in entering regular employment, if they do not obtain it soon after leaving school."

Although the Committee has not yet reached any conclusions as to what can be done about the older-worker problem, described by Secretary of Labor Perkins as "complex," indications are that they will agree that education is one of the main remedies.

The general feeling of the conferees, according to Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University, Chairman, was that "older workers and employers should be profitably educated to impress on workers that they are by no means through when they reach 45 and to convince employers that workers in the older group retain their skill and are still valuable to industry."

Query Group Scorns Ohio Court Summons

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24 (AP) — Ignoring subpoenas of an East Cleveland court, an Ohio Senate Committee investigating state affairs turned to the Highway Department today for an explanation of what its counsel termed excessive paving costs.

Chairman J. Ralph Seidner declared the committee could not be compelled to appear for the arraignment of Lee Bradley, self-styled former "political contact man" for Gov. Martin L. Davey, on a perjury charge.

The committee authorized the Governor's attorney, however, to obtain a transcript of testimony in which Mr. Bradley asserted Mr. Davey appealed to utilities and automobile manufacturers for campaign contributions. Mr. Bradley, taken to East Cleveland, was released under $1,000 bond.

Wendell Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation in New York, described by Mr. Bradley as one of the utility executives with whom he arranged Davey campaign assistance, telegraphed the committee he was willing to testify and "give it any information which it desires." Mr. Seidner indicated, however, the committee would not call Mr. Willkie.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Tour

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said at her press conference yesterday she would visit Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Washington and possibly Idaho on her lecture tour March 7-21.

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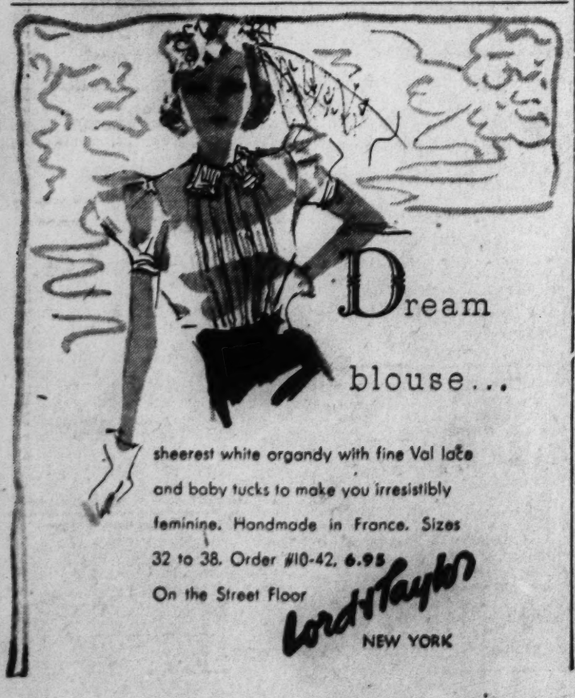

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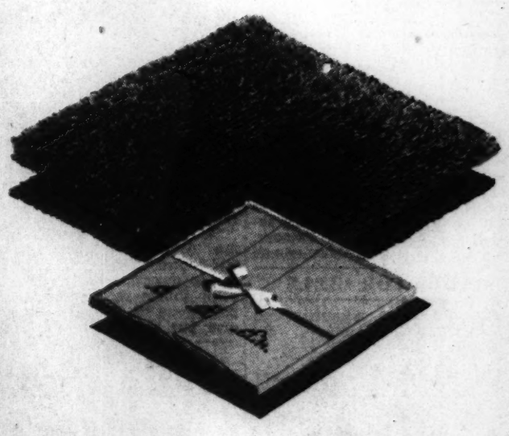

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Eight

Rain was coming down steadily some mornings later, so Gwen decided it would be a good opportunity to develop the photographs she had taken on the day of the picnic in the mountains. In the excitement of the past few days she had almost forgotten them. So she shut herself up alone in her dark room and began to pour out solutions and unwind film.

"Gwen! Gwen! Open the door! Mary's here and—" It was Mildred's voice. "Hurry up! She's something awfully exciting to tell you!"

The quick beat of Mildred's footsteps died away and Gwen, leaving her film to wash, opened the door and ran down to join the others. She had hardly entered the room before Mary came running forward, waving an envelope, her dark brown eyes alight with excitement and joy.

"It's from Greta Roberts! And I'm to have a scholarship and go to school in Llandudno and have lessons in singing! And after that, if I study hard and my voice doesn't disappoint them, I shall perhaps go to London and study there. She thinks I can really be a great singer and— and—"

She stopped for lack of breath to continue.

Mary's Good Fortune

Gwen snatched the letter which trembled in Mary's eager fingers, and tore it from the envelope; then, after one quick glance, she exclaimed in a tone of chagrin,

"Oh, it's in Welsh! What a nuisance! You'll have to translate it, Mary."

Mary laughed happily as she took the letter; then she began to translate, slowly and a little stumblingly, Gwen standing on one side of her, Mildred on the other, looking over her shoulder and interrupting and trying to hurry her with suggestions. It was a kind and most encouraging letter and more than fulfilled the hopes which the famous singer had held out to them on their adventurous expedition to Llanfairgwynedd. She wrote that a scholarship would be available for Mary which would pay all her expenses for a year in a good boarding school in Llandudno, a city some twenty-five miles away, where she would receive special lessons in music and singing. Then, if her voice fulfilled its promise, there was little doubt that more ambitious plans for study would be made possible.

"Oh, Mary, I am so glad!" exclaimed Gwen, throwing her arms round her and hugging her delightedly. "Isn't it just too splendid for words!"

"It would never have happened if you had not planned it all and made me sing to her—and if Greta Roberts had not understood so well and taken me to rest in her own room!" Then she added quickly, turning to Mildred, "And if you had not lent me your bicycle I could not have gone either! Indeed, I do not know how it is that I have so many good friends!" And her thin face shone with joy and gratitude.

"It's the finest thing that has happened to any of us for years!" pronounced Gwen, and Mildred energetically nodded her acquiescence.

Just then Miss Richards came in and the letter had to be translated again for her benefit, and all the circumstances of the visit to Llanfairgwynedd gone over again.

"When does your father think the strike will end, Mary?" asked Miss Richards.

"Soon, he thinks. Sir John is home again now and the men will talk to him and perhaps it will all be arranged. My father said perhaps some of the men will see him today already."

A Mountain Walk

By the time lunch was finished the rain had ceased, though heavy clouds still dipped and rose over the mountains. The girls decided to walk part of the way home with Mary, and once outside, the air felt so fresh and invigorating that they decided to prolong the walk as much as possible.

"Let's go up to the Old Roman Road," suggested Mary.

"But you can't get home that way," objected Mildred.

"There is a way round. It is much further, of course, but I know a path from the Old Roman Road to the foot of Maes y Gar. Then we can come back by the lake valley to the glen and I can go home by the field path. It will be wet a little, but we have our galoshes."

They made their way up the hillside behind Pen y Bryn by a rough short cut of their own to the lonely twisting lane which wound its way round the foot of the mountains from Bangor to Llanfair; it was known as the Old Roman Road, and according to local legend it had actually been built by the Romans. But years ago a much shorter and more convenient road had been cut over the level ground nearer to the sea, and only people living in the neighborhood knew of the existence of the Old Roman Road.

The three girls talked busily as they tramped along the rocky, uneven road-bed.

"You'll have to buy a lot of new clothes to go away to school," Mildred, always interested in the matter of dress, said to Mary.

Mary's face fell.

"Oh dear, I had not thought of that at all!" she said. "That will be hard, because there is so little money now that there is a strike. I could not buy expensive clothes at all."

"Oh, that will be all right!" Mildred sounded very reassuring. "Mother will help about that, I'm sure. But we'll have to begin to get ready at once, Mary. It won't take much material to make dresses for you because you're so thin. I can sew pretty well—better than Gwen—but she will help too, won't you, Gwen?"

Maes y Gar

"Of course!" answered Gwen, but without enthusiasm; she disliked sewing.

They crossed a field and entered the dampness of a little wood, thick with undergrowth, following a sketchy path that ended at a small wicket gate in a slate fence, almost hidden by overhanging trees and shrubs. Passing through it they came to a narrow valley closed in on both sides by high mountains. The most prominent of these, Maes y Gar, was a wild, crag-topped peak with huge boulders strewn over its steep face as if hurled from above by giants or an earthquake.

"I don't like Maes y Gar—it's creepy," said Mildred, looking up at its forbidding, fortress-like heights. "It's the only mountain round here I never want to climb."

"There was a very big fight in these mountains once when the English invaded Wales, many many years ago, and Prince Llewellyn took refuge here," said Mary. "He lived in your house, Pen y Bryn, because from there he could keep a watch all round for English soldiers. And one night his chance came and he took the English by surprise and drove them away."

"I should like to climb up Maes y Gar to see what it is like—I have been to the top of all the other mountains round the lake valley," said Gwen.

"Then you will have to climb it alone," said Mildred firmly; "nothing will ever make me go up there with you, Gwen!"

Gwen laughed, and they returned to the discussion of clothes and singing and school and such topics until they came at last to the stile. There Mary left them, and Gwen and Mildred returned to Penrhyddon. As they slowly climbed the hill up to Pen y Bryn, lingering on the way because they were loath to go indoors again, they heard footsteps behind and Conquest overtook them.

Trouble at the Junction

"Have you heard about what's happening over at the Junction, Miss Gwen?" he asked.

"No—is the strike ended already, Conquest?" Gwen's tone was sharp with interest.

Conquest shook his head slowly and lugubriously.

"It's like to be a long strike, Sir John won't meet the men; they were for sending a deputation to talk to him, but he sent back word he wouldn't talk to any of them while the strike lasted, and if they aren't back working by Monday morning he'll close down the quarries and lock them all out!"

"I didn't think Sir John was that kind of man!" Gwen's eyes were dark with disappointment.

"Well, we always thought he'd be fair, Miss Gwen," said Conquest. "Of course they're paid good wages in the quarries, and I suppose Sir John thinks they ought never to have gone on strike. A lot of the men feel that way about it themselves, too; but there's one or two rough characters got in the quarries lately and they're the ones that are making the trouble. Most of the men are all right and they want to work; if Sir John had met them and talked things over quietly you'd have seen it would have been all right. There's no sense in his refusing to meet the men—it only puts their backs up. And if there's a lock-out it may go on for months!"

"Conquest, you'll be sure to let us know at once if anything more happens about the strike, won't you?" asked Gwen. "I mean, perhaps Sir John will change his mind and meet the men after all—or something else may happen to prevent the lock-out."

"I'll be sure to let you know, Miss Gwen; but I'm afraid there isn't much hope. Sir John won't change—he isn't that kind. He's very obstinate."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, their old family dwelling place in Wales, had become much interested in Mary Griffith, daughter of a slate miner in Penrhyddon. Mary had a beautiful voice and Gwen had helped her to get an interview with Greta Roberts, a noted singer, who was in Llanfairgwynedd, a neighboring town, giving a concert. Miss Roberts had been very kind. She was enthusiastic about Mary's voice and promised to let her know soon whether arrangements could be made to train it.

Following a Sketchy Path, They Came to a Narrow Valley Closed In on Both Sides by High Mountains

Paper-Making—Many Ways

Most of the paper we use today is made from wood, but only a few years ago, it was made exclusively from linen rags in England, from the bark of a tree in Japan, and from various metals in China. It can also be made from other things including parsnips, turnips, hay, nettles, asbestos, or anything that is fibrous.

The first paper mill in England was erected at Dartford in Kent in the year 1588, but only a very coarse brown paper was made in England until 1690, when men attempted the manufacture of white writing-paper and printing paper. Before that time all letters and documents were written on parchment, which was then made into a scroll and tied with ribbon.

In Japan, the young shoots of the paper tree are boiled in water until the bark is separated from the wood. It is then cooled and cleaned, after which the wood from the youngest shoots is made into common paper, that of one year's growth into the best and whitest paper, and that above one year's growth into the coarsest wrapping paper, paper lanterns, kites, and street decorations.

The ancients wrote on the white inner coat found in many trees between the bark and the wood, the chief trees used being the maple, plane, elm, beech, mulberry and linden. In China, until a few years ago, each province had its own peculiar paper which varied according to the materials used in its manufacture. Today, however, the great paper mills of Great Britain and America supply practically the whole world with cheap paper of all kinds.

Papier-mâché is made of paper boiled in water and beaten in a mortar until reduced to a kind of paste.

After a Sleet

Transformed from barren branches
of deep, sleeping wood,
the trees are intricate webs
of bright fragility;
they are spun-glass that gleams
like prisms in the brilliant sunshine:
they are become Aeolian harps
that send forth faint, strange music
when brushed by the long swift fingers
of the wind.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Sugar Maple Buds Are Lances

Because the form, color and arrangement of buds are practically the same among trees of similar species, they are eloquent and accurate guides to the identification of trees and shrubs that are leafless in winter. Moreover, they have great architectural beauty.

Buds form the equisitely wrought jewelry worn by trees during a time of year when ermine cloaks are fashionable. And they tell the story of recent growth of the tree because they write a diary in bud scale rings by which the annual growth of the twigs may be traced back from tip to trunk.

Furthermore they symbolize thrift and forehandedness, for they pack away the nucleus of new growth to come, months in advance, all ready for the following year.

Perhaps that is why the maple is so often referred to as a tree of New England. But while it is almost worldwide in distribution the maple family was a favored guest in the homes of thrifty early New England settlers. The family name of Acer comes from the Latin meaning sharp, probably bestowed because the wood was much desired in ancient times for the points of weapons.

And as for maple buds, those of the sugar maple are particularly noteworthy, standing out as they do at the tips of slender twigs like narrow, brown, sharp-pointed lances.

Photograph by Rutherford Platt

Buds of the Sugar Maple

Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

V

Sometimes writers seem to forget that the reader has any sense except sight. Consequently, such writers make their pictures only one fifth as clear as they should be. Remember your reader can not only see, but he can also hear, taste, feel, and smell. You have five ways of approaching him. Let us work out an example together.

Suppose you are to attempt to tell your reader about a walk you took early one morning.

You can help him see:
- Trees and flowers, their color, size, and shape.
- Houses, their location and background.
- Clouds, their slow drifting motion.
- People, their mannerisms, their appearances.

You can help him hear:
- Songs of the birds.
- Dogs barking.
- Children laughing and talking.
- Automobiles chugging, and tooting their horns.

You can help him feel:
- Cool morning air on your face.
- The piece of damp earth you turned over with your hands.
- Softness of the pussy-willows you gathered.
- Little stones under your feet.

You can help him smell:
- Morning air.
- Flowers.
- Smoke from the chimneys.

You can help him taste:
- The mint leaf you picked.
- The berries you found hanging over the fence.

In fact, you can almost take him with you on that trip again, for you can give him every bit of that experience as it came to you. You can even tell him what you thought, too, if you like.

Keep these five ways of approaching your reader always in your thought while you are writing. Insert some pages in your note-book for practice in making these complete descriptions. At the top of each page write these five words:

See (We see not only color but size, location, shape, and movement),
Feel.
Hear.
Taste.
Smell.

When you have finished your writing, put a check after each word if you have used that method of appealing to your reader.

New Books for Our Shelves

Book Reviews

At the Witching Hour

The wandering minstrel has appeared again on the Sussex Downs in "Martin Pippin in the Daisy-Field," by Eleanor Farjeon. It was the witching hour for guessing games and story telling, and Martin said, "I have come to send my child to its dreams." He sat down among the daisies, and considered the children before him one by one—Sylvia, Selina, Sue, Sophie, Sally, and Stella, and then, in the clothes-basket, lay the baby of them all, Sib. Which of the seven maids of the apple orchard is the mother of which child? This is what Martin had to guess, and as he became entranced by the children's frolicking with their daisy chains he spun for each a tale of glistening fantasy, adventure and fun—of surpassing charm.

In the Cause of Peace

Frankly laden with stories dedicated to the cause of peace, "Ship East—Ship West," by Elizabeth M. Lobingier, is aimed to inform younger boys and girls. In these days when all the world is far from peaceful, it is well to be reminded of the acts of true friendship between countries and nations. These simple stories record such acts. The story of the Easter message that was preached in Argentina thirty-seven years ago that led the way to ending the dispute between that country and Chile is one that can be read with profit many times by many readers. The monument of the Man of Nazareth on the mountain top in the high Andes stands today the superb memorial of that message of peace.

The Mysterious West

Looking to the westward, many a member of the early English southern colonies asked the question, "What lies beyond that high mountain range, and behind those blue ridges where we watch the sun go down?" Unrolled for readers today in "Over the Blue Wall," by Etta L. Matthews, are the events of history of that great valley region.

Seldom are facts of the past presented with such clearness, and with so much vigorous interest. Century by century, the struggles and conflicts between the tribes of Indians, who roamed there, and the white men from three European countries—Spain, France, and England—are vividly narrated. Accounts, stirring the imagination, are given of the explorations made by the white men from the south, north, and east to that land of western waters.

From the first expedition to the blue ridges made by Governor Spotswood and the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, the march of episodes leads on, through the exploits of friendly trade, hostile rivalry, and final conquest of the Indians, to the closing one when the purchase of the territory was made under Thomas Jefferson for the United States. Thomas Jefferson, with vision, looked beyond "the blue wall."

A Cowboy Humorist

An American humorist is caught in the making in the "Boys' Life of Will Rogers," by Harold Keith. Incidents of his early ranch life, of boyish pranks and escapades at schools, and of his leadership at cowboy shows give a vivid insight into the growth of his personality. The Cherokee country before it was the state, Oklahoma, was the place of his birth.

Youngest in a family of seven, he was named for a good friend of his father's, the brilliant Cherokee soldier and statesman, William Penn Adair. Will's boyhood days on Rob's Creek are described as being little different from those of other children brought up on ranch or farm. He rarely went to town because there were no towns near.

Traveling experiences began for him in the summer of 1893 when he was to be 14 the following November. His father was one of many stockmen from Indian Territory who planned that year a shipment of cattle to Chicago with a visit to the World's Fair. Thus, Will's first long trip was made in the caboose with the cowhands and the train crew. For Will, his ride on the Ferris Wheel and his first Buffalo Bill Wild West Show were the beginnings for later important events in his life. The roping stunts of the famous Mexican roper were what made the greatest impression upon him. He had seen Oropeza, the greatest roper of all time. All the way home, he practiced with his lariat every chance he got, spinning the noose, and jumping in and out of it.

In getting the material for his book Mr. Keith has been in touch with literally hundreds of relatives and friends of Will Rogers. With such yeast in its make-up the book has a zest that no boy will fail to appreciate.

A Fraternity Mascot

How a dog without pedigree wins a way for herself to fame is subject of the engaging tale, "Waif, the Story of Spe," told by Eleanor Yeomans with pictures by Will Rannells. Waif was a straw colored mongrel, but she had ways of showing that her lineage was from "decent folks"—from dogs with clever brains and brave hearts.

An unwanted Christmas gift in her first home, she began her adventures of independence with a glorious sense of freedom exploring the green campus of a big university.

Strange things may occur in a university, but none stranger than for a stray dog to choose for refuge a fraternity house, where she is adopted as mascot, and is given the fraternity initials S-P-E for her name. One professor was even heard to ask another, "Just what course is she taking?" "She takes them all," was the reply.

Pioneer Experiences

Numerous as are the adventure stories of frontier life, in "Puckered Moccasins," by Bernadine Bailey, there is a regional interest that is fresh and appealing. Few pioneer stories give as vivid a picture of the day-by-day living inside an early outpost fort when its inhabitants were facing quarrels from within and Indian conspiracies from without.

In the summer of 1812 when American relations with England were reaching a critical point, events took place at old Fort Dearborn on Lake Michigan that made it a center of suspicion, treachery, and grave danger. Messages between the commanders of the American forts in the Northwest Territory were being intercepted, and in the Indian villages hostilities were being aroused by English traders.

The adventures of the fifteen-year-old hero, Dave Rogers, are filled with the suppressed secrecy and swift activities of the troubled times, culminating with the direful events of the forced evacuation of the fort and the ensuing massacre.

It is evident that both the author of the story and the artist who illustrated it take an unusual and real interest in the historical background of their native city, Chicago.

Another story that gives a vivid picture of living in a northwest outpost is "Singing Paddles," by Julia Butler. This is a gentler tale of a later period than "Puckered Moccasins."

The adventures of the Blair family from Kentucky, making their covered wagon trip to Oregon, piloted part of the way by Dr. Whitman, and arriving finally at Fort Vancouver, where a winter's shelter was given them, are the center of the story. Girls will be interested in the happenings of that winter spent by Sally Anne Blair and Betty Reid with the kindly Dr. McLoughlin and his wife, and will enjoy the surprises that came to them with the Christmas festivities.

Indian Folk Tales

A collection of folk tales of the prairie Indians has been made by a teacher and a friend of the Indians living on Western Reservations. In "Sweet Medicine," by Richard W. Randolph, these legends, which in the past have been important in the education of Cheyenne children, are re-told.

Chiefly are they stories which have been handed down from generation to generation that seek to make fearless warriors and skillful hunters. Oneha, daughter of one of the storytellers of the Cheyenne tribe, was over ninety years old when she consented for the first time to tell some of these stories of her race to a white person.

Cub Reporter

An exciting mystery story for boys, that gives authoritative information, too, of the inside workings of a great modern newspaper, is told in "Front Page Story," by Robert Van Gelder. Crane's adventures as cub reporter on a New York newspaper began on a snowy Christmas eve when a sudden news flash from Police Headquarters brought him his first important assignment. How Crane made the find that eventually gave him his break, how he learned about the handling of news and the standards by which newspaper men must work—all this makes a well packed, top speed story that carries more than sensationalism as ballast.

Mary A. Whitney

Martin Pippin in the Daisy Field, by Eleanor Farjeon. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $2.50.

Ship East—Ship West, by Elizabeth M. Lobingier. New York: Friendship Press. $1.

Over the Blue Wall, by Etta Lane Matthews. Illustrations by James Daugherty. Chapel Hill, N. C.; University of North Carolina Press. $2.

Boys' Life of Will Rogers, by Harold Keith. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $2.

Waif, the Story of Spe, by Eleanor Youmans. Illustrated by Will Rannells. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.75.

Puckered Moccasins, by Bernadine Bailey. Illustrations by Gay W. Coons. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co. $1.50.

Singing Paddles, by Julia Butler. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

Sweet Medicine, by Richard W. Randolph. Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd. $2.50.

Front Page Story, by Robert Van Gelder. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

How to Give a Movie Show

By Alice Chauncey

During the winter evenings many of you will be showing those fine movies you took in the summertime. You will probably invite your friends in to share again with you the fun you had by the sea, in camp, or in the mountains, and there are few more delightful ways of entertaining. On the other hand, these personal movie shows can be extremely tiresome if they have not been carefully thought out in every detail.

Preparations for the evening begin as soon as the films return from being processed. They are then in lengths of 50 or 100 feet, each length showing pictures lasting for two or four minutes only. This means that they cannot be satisfactorily projected as they are and must be spliced together onto 400-foot reels. If this is not done you will spend more time changing reels than in showing pictures, and the interest of your audience will be lost.

For those who are new movie makers I should explain that a simple splicer, which can be bought for a few shillings, consists of a small metal block with two sets of registration pins and a cutter. The broken ends of the film are first fitted onto the pins, the cutter being then brought down sharply over them at the place where the splice is to be made. A small margin on the left hand film end is then scraped free of emulsion and the right end is brought over it and joined by a drop of film cement. The join should be pressed firmly together for a moment until the cement sets. You will now have your film in one piece.

Making a Rewind

Each make of splicer varies a little in detail but the principle is the same in every case, and after a little practice you will be able to make the splices with your eyes shut! Some splicers come mounted on a rewind, a very useful accessory which the ingenious will be able to make for themselves. It consists of a board, about 2ft.x6ins., with a spindle at either end.

The film to be rewound is placed on one spindle and the empty reel on the other. In this way the film may be wound quickly, backwards or forwards, from one reel to the other, thus preventing it from trailing on the floor.

Having strung your films onto the longer reel you must decide in what order you will show them. This is most important. A golden rule is to keep subjects of a kind together in order that harmonious continuity is maintained.

Another point to be considered is the wise elimination of superfluous or second-rate films since it is quality rather than footage which counts in movie shows. As you go through your film, be firm with yourself and cut out all unsuccessful shots — everything that is crooked, out of focus or too jumpy. This cutting out of precious film will teach you to be more careful in future with focusing, exposure and composition.

The next thing is to think out good titles. These add immensely to the success of the show. Do not introduce too many as they will interrupt the continuity of the picture. There should be one at the beginning to announce the subject, the rest occurring wherever there is a change of subject in order to indicate to the audience what is about to take place. Titles should be short, bright, and to the point.

Before the Guests Arrive

Before the guests arrive on the evening of the show, prepare the room carefully. Fix up your screen, and set the projector at the correct distance from it on a table or firm stand. Then arrange the necessary number of chairs so that your guests will be at a comfortable distance from the screen, not too far to the side, and in no way interfering with the light-beam in front of the projector. Be careful not to leave electric wires where people may fall over them, and be sure the films you are about to show are ready beside the projector.

It is always wise first to examine the films to see that they are wound the right way and that the splices are holding. There is nothing more humiliating than to have a splice break, leaving hundreds of feet of film on the ground. Should this happen, however, do not disturb the film at all, but carefully find the end, fix it in the reel, and re-wind it. It is surprising how quickly this may be done, providing the coils of the film have not been disturbed.

Should a splice break before the film has passed through the "gate," you will have to stop the projector and carry on the repair. The quickest way to deal with this tiresome occurrence is to pull a length of film from the top reel, thread it as at the beginning of the show, then, after it has caught on the lower sprockets, join the broken ends with a small pin or paper clip. If films are carefully kept, and are inspected before the show, they should not misbehave in any way.

After the guests have gone, be sure to re-wind the films, put them back in their right cans in order to keep them from any harmful dust, and store them in a cool, dry place. Hot rooms are bad for cine films. If these details are neglected it is likely there will be trouble when next the films are shown. If, however, they are observed, you and your friends will have a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

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	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	1	73	13	16
Queen's	8	0	2	47	23	16
Toronto	5	1	2	38	28	11
Dartmouth	5	0	3	34	46	10
Harvard	2	1	5	25	36	5
Princeton	2	1	6	28	38	5
Yale	1	1	6	24	37	3
Montreal	1	0	8	22	57	2

Result Feb. 23
Dartmouth 7, Harvard 6 (overtime).

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth's varsity hockey team today was the new champion of the Quadrangular League. The Big Green six succeeds Harvard, holder of the title for the past two years. Dartmouth's right to take the Hobey Baker Trophy to its Hanover Hills for at least a year came as a result of its 7-to-6 overtime triumph against the Crimson last night at the Boston Garden before an excited crowd of 3000 fans.

The game, while not displaying a high brand of hockey, gave the spectators plenty to shout about for the lead changed at least a half a dozen times before the Indians were able to sink the winning goal mid-way in the extra period. Harvard tried desperately to even the count, but the Dartmouth defense rallied to turn the Crimson back.

The Indians' victory last night was the second of the year over Harvard, the Green beating Harvard at Hanover, also an overtime affair, 3 to 2. Dartmouth has yet to lose a game in Quad League play.

Much credit for this Dartmouth team's winning the Quad title must go to Coach Eddie Jeremiah. While none of the players of the Big Green are individual standouts, they work well together and execute their plays almost to perfection. If the Green skaters showed a little more hustle on the offense and followed in their shots they would be even more dangerous.

Harvard has two more games to play in the Quad League race, both with Yale, but even if the Crimson wins them both and Dartmouth drops their two remaining games to Princeton, the Crimson cannot catch the Green. Dartmouth last won the Quad League title in 1935 when Paul Guibord was starring for the Green.

As far as the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League standing is concerned Dartmouth's victory last night put them within one point of third-place Toronto, and five points ahead of Harvard, who is tied for fifth place with Princeton.

First, but Not Last, at Garden

By a Staff Photographer

Shot Taken at Garden Last Night Shows First Harvard Goal Being Scored by Ned Cutter, With Johnny Mechem in the Distance, Skating Away. Goalie Wes Goding Is Seen Futilely Waving Good-by to the Puck Along With Dartmouth Players (Left to Right in Foreground), Forest Mather, Mal Cross, and Jim Feeley. The Big Green Won the Game, 7-6, in Overtime and Took the Quadrangular Hockey League Championship. Harvard Had Held the Title the Past Two Years

Huskies to Help Dedicate Track

Northeastern, which in the past two years has become a veteran dedicator of athletic fields, will venture forth again Saturday afternoon at Brown, where the Huskies will help inaugurate a new outdoor track and at the same time help Brown stage its first winter dual meet since 1934, when the same teams met.

Last year the Huskies helped St. Anselm dedicate a football field at Manchester, N. H., while the basketball team this winter helped Bates and Colby celebrate the institution of the hoop game as a regular intercollegiate sport. Now come the track forces of Coach Jerry Tatton, currently the best winter squad at Northeastern.

The runners started with a competent dual-meet victory over Bates and since then have run only relays in the major meets, with two victories and one defeat in three starts. The individuals are eager to have some action, however, so the meet with the Brunos is welcome.

National Hockey League Play-Off Dates Selected

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The National Hockey League's board of governors set dates for the annual Stanley Cup play-offs yesterday.

Series A, played on a three-out-of-five basis for the league championship between the top teams in the International and American divisions, will be held March 24, 26 and 29, and March 31 and April 3 if necessary. The first two games will be played on the home ice of the International division leader.

Series B and C, between the second and third-place clubs, respectively, will be played on a two-out-of-three basis March 22 and 24, and March 26 or 27 if necessary. March 29, 31 and April 3 have been set for Series D, between the winners of B and C.

The Stanley Cup finals, three out of five and bringing together the winners of Series A and D, will start April 5.

Both the Stanley Cup and league title were won last year by the Detroit Red Wings, who now are close to elimination in their bid for three straight triumphs.

New Water Show Coming March 17

A new water show, "The International Aquatic Follies of 1938," comes to the Boston Arena on Thursday, March 17, and runs through Sunday evening, March 20.

Studded with famous stars of swimming and diving, with a brilliant water ballet, the Aquatic Follies surpasses anything of like nature ever witnessed in an indoor tank.

The new show is a pagent of color and artistry and is set in the tropical background of a Miami seashore resort. The cast includes 40 performers, every one of them famed for feats of swimming and diving.

The ballet of a dozen girls has been training for four months in the St. George Hotel Pool in New York under the direction of Hollywood producers.

Boston was selected for the inaugural of the Aquatic Follies due to the tremendous reception accorded the Water Follies of 1937 last winter.

From Boston the show moves on through one engagement after another to last through the middle of the summer. It goes to Buffalo, Syracuse, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, Duluth, Cleveland, Hershey, Pa., Atlantic City, Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.

Cunningham to Try To Lower Mark On Dartmouth Track

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 24 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham promised to try to lower his 4.08.4 world's indoor mile record yesterday when he accepted the Dartmouth Athletic Council's invitation to compete in a special race on its huge 5½ laps board track on March 3.

"If I'm right on that day, and I expect to be, I see no reason why the situation isn't perfect for the best mile I have ever run," Cunningham told Dartmouth officials over the telephone.

Coach Harry Hillman, who claimed that the Dartmouth track, located in the basement of the gymnasium, is the fastest running surface in the world, plans to start four of his own college milers against the mighty Kansas star.

He has arranged handicaps for Stewart Whitman, Richard Hawkes, Fred Upton and Hal Wonson that will make it possile for each of those Dartmouth runners to turn in 4:05 performances and it will be Cunningham's task to beat all of them to the finish line.

Hillman also plans to have Capt. Johnny Donovan, Bill Watson, Robin Hartmann and DeWitt Jones team up and attempt to set a new world's record for the 60-yards high hurdles shuttle relay event.

Cunningham, who set his indoor record four years ago in the Columbian mile, is also credited with the 4:06.7 outdoor mark, although S. J. Wooderson of England, was clocked in 4:06.6 last August. The Britisher's performance, however, will never be certified, for the International Athletic Federation does not recognize fractions less than a fifth-second.

Last Saturday night, Cunningham ran a 4:08.6 mile in New York and the consensus of track experts was that he would have shattered his own mark then if he had started his final spurt 15 yards before he did.

Vines Beats Perry

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 24 (AP)—Fred Perry, English tennis player, lost an exhibition match to Ellsworth Vines here yesterday. The score was 6—1, 6—4.

Crimson Stars Break Records

Harvard's swimming team continued its assault on records last night at Springfield, defeating the Gymnasts, 60 to 15. The Crimson swimmers won every event. There were six pool records and one national collegiate mark broken.

Bill Kendall, Harvard sophomore from Australia, won the 440-yard free style in 46.6 to better the former mark of 46.7 set by Haynie of Michigan in 1936. He also won the 220 and Capt. Charlie Hutter won the 60 and 100 free style events.

Bradenton Ready for Bees; Dean Back in Cardinal Fold

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 24—Without big league baseball last spring when the Cardinals shifted their training base to Daytona Beach, this thriving winter settlement on the banks of the Manatee River is today impatient to welcome its new guests, the Boston Bees.

While President Bob Quinn and Manager Casey Stengel have been in Boston preparing for the 1938 adventure into the sun country, Bradenton has done its part by getting the Bees' new conditioning field in first class working order. A week before the initial squad of Bees was scheduled to reach here, the training camp—which is situated on the old fair grounds—was ready for the invasion of Stengel's pitchers and catchers.

Never Completely Satisfied

Bob Quinn was never satisfied with the training arrangement at St. Petersburg. At least, not completely satisfied. Waterfront Park, with the colorful Yankees close at hand, is always attractive to the paying customer, and exhibition games receipts are unquestionably bigger there than at any other training grounds in Florida. But the chief aim of the southern adventure is to get players back in playing condition, and the Bees will find this town better equipped to take care of that important chore than was St. Petersburg.

In the first place, the clubhouse here is as large as a majority of team rooms over the National and American League circuits. More than 50 players can be accommodated comfortably, and many more could be crowded in if necessary. Although an ancient-looking structure from the outside, the Bees' new dressing quarters should meet with the approval of Trainer Jimmy Neary, whose crowded room at St. Petersburg had him walking all over his own feet, to say nothing of the feet of ball players.

Six Acres

The playing field covers approximately six acres. A roofed grandstand seating about 800 persons backs up home plate, with several rows of bleacher boards running from one dugout well into left field foul territory. The clubhouse stands in deep left, close to the foul line, and a fence borders the outfield.

In direct left field, painted on the fence between two stately moss-covered Water Oaks, are the figures 391, or the distance from that point to the plate. The deepest corner of the fence lies in left-center at 468 feet from home. In center the marker reads 431 feet. The right field foul line runs to a point marked 340.

The playing field itself has the appearance of a big league diamond. The skinned portion of the infield is well-rolled and the grass in both the infield and outfield is ready to shoulder the pounding of baseballs. Stengel could have started conditioning at least seven days ahead of the scheduled opening session, on Friday.

The Bees this spring will be housed at the spacious Manatee River Hotel, about eight blocks from the Fair Grounds.

Oscar Horton, the genial treasurer of the Bees, was first to arrive here. He spends much of his time on the golf links.

Just across the street from the hotel is the gasoline station owned by Bradenton's best-known resident, Dizzy Dean.

Danny MacFayden's journey to the Bees' training headquarters will be made in less than one-half hour. The veteran pitcher has been wintering in Sarasota, the headquarters of the Red Sox.

The weather here is ideal for conditioning.

Bruins to Play Flyers

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Boston Bruins, leaders of the National Hockey League, and the first-place St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association will meet in an exhibition game here March 4, it was announced last night by E. C. Steffen, president of the Flyers.

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Dizzy Dean looked over his signed contract to pitch for the St. Louis Cardinals today and made it known he was "happy about the whole thing."

Not as buoyant as he used to be when he would wrangle a fat raise out of the club, the big right-hander nevertheless had the air of a man who is tackling a hard job with a lot of confidence.

"I am mighty happy that this business is settled and that I will be able to start work when camp opens March 2," Dizzy said upon his return from Winter Haven, where he met Branch Rickey, Card vice-president, and agreed to terms reported to call for a $17,500 pay check.

"How many games will I win?" he continued. "Well, say 15 or 20, but if everything goes right I'm liable to win even more."

Dizzy had little to say about the talk he had with Manager Frankie Frisch in the outfield of the Winter Haven ball park yesterday, after the signing was finished.

"I listened and he talked," he commented.

"Frisch looked in good managerial form," Dean said. "Yep, in all ways it looks like we Cards are going to be right in the thick of that pennant fight."

"That fellow means business," Rickey commented after getting Dean's name on a contract.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Boston University 70, M. I. T. 46.
Wesleyan 38, Williams 36.
Mass. State 61, Tufts 52.
Amherst 53, Bates 38.

Hockey

Dartmouth 7, Harvard 6 (overtime).

Swimming

Harvard 60, Springfield 15.

Gymnastics

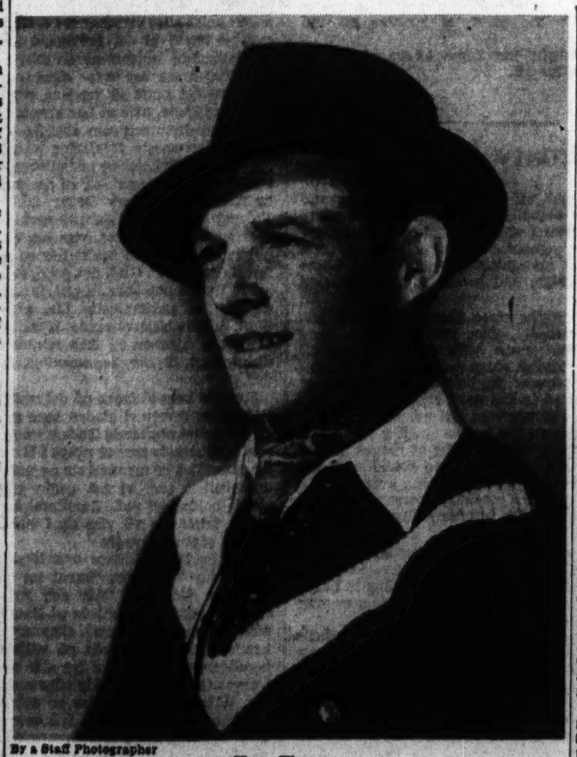
Navy 43, Dartmouth 11.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Five world records broken, one equalled in National A. A. U. indoor championships; Jesse Owens bettered 60-meter and broad jump marks, Glenn Cunningham cracked 1,500-meter standard.

New Ski Instructor at Williams



By a Staff Photographer

Hans Thorner

Peter V. C. Dingman, '38, president of the Williams College Outing Club, announced today that arrangements have been completed with Hans Thorner, who is now conducting a ski school at Chickley Alp, Charlemont, Mass., to spend five days a week at the college when snow conditions warrant his coaching services.

Thorner is spending his first winter in this section. He is an authorized instructor of the Swiss Ski Verband and a member of the Federation Internationale de Ski. He has passed four years in this country, teaching at Lake Placid and at Mount Rainier. At Williams he will take over the training courses as well as coaching the Purple ski team.

Ithaca Athletes Rise in Choice Of Track Fans

Cornell's powerful track and field team rated the favorite position today as the four rvals in the third annual Quadrangular Meet to be contested at the Boston Garden, Saturday night, completed their practice and made ready for what is expected to be the finest indoor meet staged in Boston in years.

Coach Jack Moakley of Cornell will bring to Boston tomorrow a team capable of scoring in 12 of 13 events on the meet program and one with sufficient power to roll up from 40 to 50 points. It will take top performances on the part of the Cornell athletes, however, to land the Quadrangular title. A strong Yale team, which Cornell edged by a relay victory in the dual meet at Ithaca Saturday, is a possibility in the meet and excellent performances by Harvard weight men in trials this week has boosted the Crimson stock until Harvard now in inclined to look at the meet in an optimistic manner.

Preliminary meet dope sheets would indicate Cornell to have 40 points of team power. Harvard and Yale 33 each and Dartmouth 29. Less is known about the Dartmouth team than either Cornell or Yale. The Green, of course, has exceptional hurdlers in John Donovan and Bill Watson. They have a fine miler in Stewart Whitman, an outstanding middle distance runner in Judd Foster and a good broad jumper in Warren King.

600 to Feature

As the meet nears, the topic of conversation, dwarfing even the team fight, is the 600-yard run, this year a match race with one entry from each college. It is particularly significant from a Boston standpoint in that it finds Jim Lightbody, the exceptional Harvard sophomore, running his first and only race of the season at 600 yards.

No match race in a Boston indoor track meet in recent years has more promise than the Quadrangular 600 with Lightbody racing against Judd Foster of Dartmouth, a 48-second quarter miler, John Nevius of Cornell who did 50.6 winning easily against Yale last Saturday, and Johns Congdon of Yale who won a 1.56 half mile by 30 yards in that same Yale-Cornell meet.

Additionally, there is promise of a great mile with Wreck Welch, intercollegiate two-mile champion, and Ed Mezzit of Cornell, Capt. Alec Northrop of Harvard, Stewart Whitman of Dartmouth and Ben Holderness and Bill Watson of Yale the contenders.

The 300 with Gardner Millett, the crack Yale sprinter who did 21.2 on the cinders last spring, should be a thriller all the way with Captain Donovan of Dartmouth, Tudor Richards of Harvard and Walter Zittell of Cornell in the field against him.

Good Hurdlers

The hurdles field is one of the finest that could be gathered for a college meet with Dartmouth's entries to come from Donovan, the intercollegiate champion, and Watson. Yale's entries will be Ted Day and Jay Shields. Cornell will start Ham Hucker, runner-up in the outdoor I. C. A. A. A. A. Meet and intercollegiate low hurdle champion, while Harvard will rely on Mason Fernald, the winner of the International Meet hurdles in the Stadium last July.

The meet may very well turn on the one-mile relay as did so many of the old Triangular Meets and the race between Harvard and Cornell could match in drama that between Harvard and Yale at the B. A. A. Games with Lightbody again running the anchor leg for the Crimson.

The meet is to open at the Briggs Cage at Cambridge, Saturday afternoon, when the 16-pound shotput and 35-pound weight throw will be decided. All other events will be held in the Garden, Saturday night.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Every Sport Has Had Its Standout

Every sport which has been played for any great length of time has had a player or two who has stood out above all the rest. Some have held this distinction for a number of years, while others have flashed across the horizon to disappear in altogether too short a time. Lawn tennis, for instance, has had its Richard D. Sears, William A. Larned, William T. Tilden, 2d., Norman E. Brookes, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, Suzanne Lenglen, and Helen Wills. Court tennis has had its Jay Gould. Baseball has had its Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson, Babe Ruth, Cy Young, and Rogers Hornsby. Billiards has had its William F. Hoppe. Golf has had its James Taylor, James Braid, Harry Vardon, and Bobby Jones. Football has had its Jim Thorpe, Willie Heston, Ned Mahan, Ted Coy, and Red Grange. Swimming has had its John Weissmuller, Helene Madison, Ralph Flanagan, and Katherine Rawls. And so one might go on through every nationally recognized sport and pick out one or two, sometimes more, players who have dominated their specialty in such a way that they stand out as the all-stars of that sport.

Wide World

Robert Grant, 3d

Grant and Racquets

And this year finds at least one athlete who, we believe, merits being put in the above category, although he has not had a very extended reign, due to the fact that he has not been in competition long enough to qualify for longevity honors. On what he has shown to date, however, it looks as if he would stand about as high in that way as he does today in his superiority over his contemporaries. We refer to Robert Grant, 3d., of New York, amateur and open racquet champion of the United States. Up to last year this sport had been dominated by Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer for something like 20 years; but young Grant took command of the situation in 1937 by winning the United States and Canadian singles and doubles championships as well as the Tuxedo Gold Racquet tournament. This year he has shown even greater superiority by retaining the United States and Canadian singles and doubles championships and Tuxedo Gold Racquet; and adding the Clarence C. Pell Trophy for winning the open championship title in which the leading American and Canadian amateurs and professionals competed. It is also interesting to note that his doubles partner is no less a personage than Clarence C. Pell, Jr., son of one of the greatest racquets players ever developed in the States, and whose claim to that honor is now being challenged by Grant.

Should Win World's Honors

The fact that Grant has stood out so prominently in United States and Canadian racquets circles has naturally brought up the subject of international competition for the recent Harvard graduate. As he has dropped only three games in competition in the past two seasons, and holds all the championships it is possible to acquire on the North American continent, any plans which may be arranged for his playing in the British amateur championship, as well as arranging for a world's championship match, are certainly justified. This year's season is probably too far advanced to permit of a world's championship match; but those who have charge of this sport as well as Grant and his associates should give attention to the arranging of such a match in 1939. It is a great game, and while facilities do not permit of any large crowds watching the matches, there is enough interest in the sport to justify the holding of a world's amateur and open championship.

Special Swim Meet at Harvard

Two of the foremost girl swimmers in the country, Gloria Callen and Helene Rains of New York, will compete in the Water Carnival to be conducted Saturday night in the Harvard University Pool under the auspices of the Harvard Athletic Association.

The Water Carnival is to comprise a 12-events program and will include two United States A. A. U. championship events. These are the women's national A. A. U. 500-yard free style senior indoor championship and the men's national A. A. U. 150-yard medley relay championship. Additionally the program contains the women's N. E. A. A. A. U. 100-yard free style senior championship, the men's N. E. A. A. A. U. 400-yard senior championship, and the men's 500-yard free style Massachusetts senior championship.

Also there will be a boys' race and a boys' relay race for sons of members of the Harvard Faculty and 150-yard exhibition medley relay by girl swimmers from the Posse School, an exhibition of fancy diving by E. R. Greenhood '39 of Harvard, N. E. A. A. A. U. champion this year, and of comic diving by members of the Providence Boys' Club.

There will be a 150-yard Harvard house medley relay and one of the high lights of the program will be an exhibition 150-yard free style race between Capt. Charles Hutter and Bill Kendall of the Harvard swimming team.

The two New York girls whose entries have already been forwarded to Cambridge for the women's national 500-yard free style championship are regarded as two of the most promising girl swimmers in the A. A. U. ranks. Gloria Callen is 14 years old and was runner-up last summer in the national A. A. U. senior mile-and-one-half swim at San Francisco. Helene Rains, who is only 13 years old, is the 300-yard Metropolitan champion of New York City and the 500-yard Junior Metropolitan champion.

Sabin and McNeill Head Seeded List In Indoor Tennis

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Wayne Sabin, No. 6 in national ranking, and Don McNeill, No. 9, have been seeded at the head of a field of 64 players for the United States indoor men's singles tennis championship starting Saturday at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Sabin, chunky Hollywood, (Calif.) lad who was a spare on the 1937 Davis Cup team, will be making his first appearance in an Eastern covered-court tournament. McNeill, promoted to the first 10 after his fine showing at Forest Hills, where he extended Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, will be returning to the same courts where he won the 1936 national junior indoor crown.

Sabin is the only member of a group that has been making the Southern tournament swing to enter the board-court competition. Entries had been expected from Bobby Riggs and Frank Kovacs, among others, but Riggs, No. 2 in the U. S rankings, is going to Nassau instead and Kovacs, youthful California "comer," has to return to his job.

Behind Sabin and McNeill, who is registered from Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, in the seedings come Gregory S. Mangin, four-time indoor winner; Frank J. Bowden runner-up last year to Frankie Parker; J. Gilbert Hall, veteran from South Orange, N. J.; Bernard Coghlan of Pacific Palisades, Calif., Leonard Hartman of New York and George B. Dunn of Narberth, Pa., No. 1 in Middle States rankings.

Omitted from the seeded list was Joseph Fishbach, board-court specialist who this winter has won the national and Metropolitan New York junior indoor titles as well as the Eastern and Metropolitan New York intercollegiates. Fishbach is in the same quarter of the draw with Sabin and Coghlan.

The draw for women's singles will be held Friday. The tournament, which also includes competition in men's, women's and mixed doubles, will end Saturday, March 5.

P. C. C. Basketball

Oregon 41, Idaho 24.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 8, St. Paul 3.

League Meeting Today Deciding Olympics' Fate

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Any time you want a good squabble in sport, turn to amateur hockey. That branch of athletic endeavor always travels turbulent seas. Professional hockey, too, has its troubles, but it has more self-control.

Quebec amateur hockey often makes the headlines because of some sort of internal strife and when the Boston Olympics tossed their lot into that competition, they, also, were inviting trouble. At present the O's are neither in the Provincial League play-off nor entirely out of it.

There is a meeting due today in Montreal and either the league heads will back down in their protest against Boston or the locals are definitely out. The protest concerns the use of Jerry O'Niell and Ted Frazier by Boston.

Verbal Permission

Coach Hago Harrington of the locals claims the Valleyfield management gave him verbal permission to use these players because the Olympics were short-handed. When the Boston team won two out of three games here Valleyfield registered its protest against the last two games, those in which Frazier played. He took over the goal duties when Tom Moon became sick.

To show how ridiculous the reasoning by the league heads is, they now are willing to continue play if Boston will agree to drop the Sunday afternoon game, won by Boston 2-0. Manager Walter Brown of the locals admits the use of Frazier to be wrong, but could do nothing else in the emergency.

The Boston manager is willing to throw out both games in which Frazier played and take up the series this week end in Valleyfield with the score one game in favor of Boston. He cannot see the justice of tossing out one of the games played by Frazier (that in which Boston won) and yet leave the other in. If Frazier is eligible to be protested against in one game he is equally ineligible to play in the other game.

It would appear that the Quebec officials want the Olympics to play in the league play-offs, but are more than a little worried over the possibility of the Bostons' winning.

To Defend A. A. U. Title

In the meantime, the Olympics have signified their intention of defending their national A. A. U. championship here this week end, and unless the Quebec officials rule with fairness today, the Boston interests will drop out of the Quebec League entirely. Manager Brown has refused to attend the Quebec meeting tonight.

Olympics are scheduled to play the Cochituate Hockey club in the first round of the nationals at the Boston Garden Saturday afternoon. There will be seven games on Saturday, four Sunday morning, two Sunday afternoon, and the final will be played Sunday night.

Where to Dine

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The Home Forum

Small Belle of the Ball

MOTHER always brought each term of her dancing classes to a close with a golden climax. It was as though the balloon man at the fair handed over into one's keeping, not the single bright globe to which one was accustomed, but all his floating cluster.

That I was permitted to attend the evening party on this occasion meant an extraordinary concession, for I was only four years old; that I should participate in it surpassed anybody's reckoning. Grandma Rhoda would look after me and, as her friend Miss Hill had expressed a desire to see the children's exhibition, she would accompany us, but Mother must take an earlier train.

* * *

PREPARATION HAD CHARGED the atmosphere in our big house for days. My aunt, Mother's much younger sister and her pupil, went about with the preoccupied importance of one who was undeniably fortune's favorite. Despite a difference in our ages which often made me a trammel to her feet, there were periods when she was really my playmate. Now she was no comfort whatever. She had attained that enviable status when it was proper for her to remain overnight with Mother in the hotel, while I must be brought home, in all probability asleep against a shoulder. Her dress, which was creating considerable stir, was a white dotted Swiss muslin set off by a pale pink sash and hair ribbons, and for a week she scarcely allowed me to forget the superiority of her station.

Grandma Rhoda and Mother frequently had their heads together over clothes in duller times, but now the scanning of fashion books and the tryings-on exceeded anything heretofore experienced. I caught fascinating glimpses of a lettuce-green silk evening gown being fitted and Gran kneeling with her mouth full of pins at my radiant mother's side.

* * *

I WAS QUITE out of it. No particular thought was paid to *my* appearance. When the hour came, over my head they slipped my old flowered challis, so unexciting, and so familiar, too, despite the fact that it had recently been enlivened in a dip of magenta dye. Not ugly really, for it was mild and soft, but no color, had I known, for a girl's first ball. My hair had been done up on curlers the previous night, Mother still striving optimistically to remedy my lack. The truth was that she had expected and hoped for a blonde and blue-eyed daughter with ringlets. And then I had arrived—blue-eyed, to be sure, but a veritable little papoose, with such long and thick black hair that, before I was a day old, it amused them to part it down the middle for my first reception.

The everyday quality of my attire on the night of my "début" should have insured an inconspicuous role—a child in a magenta dress sitting with her elders along the wall. Yet to be present at all spelled progress; for at the last ball I was not even a spectator, having been put early to bed in the hotel.

* * *

THIS WAS MOTHER'S element. With perfect command and ease she glided across the floor, her skirt caught up in her fingertips like the wings of a great bird, as she marshalled the children together for the opening march.

My feet in their strapped patent leather slippers dangled from my chair. But the most conservative could not expect feet destined to dance for miles and miles to be thus content. I had a partner! True, we brought up the rear of the procession, but we were in it, stepping to the orchestra. A few years later I would lead the line, costumed as Columbia, with an Uncle Sam, but that was nothing to this. Here was such enchantment as fairy tales were made of. My head was high with a self-assurance, inspired by the kind and smiling faces I passed as I circled the hall, and there was no doubt in my mind that I was the belle of the ball. (This being the case, it was surprising the following day to discover, when the affair was under discussion, that Mother herself seemed to base some measure of its success on her own efforts, and as for my youthful aunt—she astonished me. Asked whose appearance of all who took part impressed her most, she replied musingly and with simple directness: "Well, I liked myself as well as anyone.")

Throughout the exhibition, during which little girls dressed in white, with star-tipped wands in their hands and golden pasteboard crowns on their heads, performed charmingly in unison, I had to be satisfied merely to watch, but I should alter even that in time.

* * *

IT WOULD BE humiliating to suppose that, when the general dancing began, I was sought out by only two gallants, one dark, one fair, at this my entrance into society, and perhaps there were others; but it is at least certain, and exhilarating to recall, that the two remaining in my memory far outdid the rest in elegance. Their mother's pride in them, for they were brothers, had found expression in black velvet suits for both, reverting to a richer and more romantic era.

They and I confined our dancing to the edge of things, our impromptu features dictated purely by the "feel" of the music and my ineffable joy. At intermission they alternated in feeding me ice cream; the little dark boy, rushing off for more refreshments, returned and sat down, velvet suit and all, in the half-filled saucer he had left on the seat! Even this, a cause of much general agitation and solicitude among the ladies about us, seemed to me, in the gaiety of my mood, but another gesture for my entertainment.

* * *

AND THEN—MY slim, quick grandmother approached and led me away for our wraps. O, the bitter hour! I wailed in the cloak room, and Mother hurried out. Yet there was nothing for it. I had to go, in the very midst of my triumph. Weeping, I trudged along to the station; and on the train, where they placed me as unobtrusively as possible in a corner at the back end of the dingy car, I sat unconsoled. My embarrassed and apologetic grandmother was murmuring under her breath to Miss Hill. "She has always been such an easy child to bring up," I caught. "I cannot understand it." Her listener, however, had endured much. Stiffly incredulous, she was regarding me bleakly and with distinct disfavor.

A short run through the night, and the train pulled in at our station. And there was Grandfather waiting for us in the sleigh! I crept in beside the comfort of him, and he swung Daisy round for home.

* * *

HERE WAS A world I had never before been up to see—a cold and luminous crystal shot through with moonlight and the inky outline of trees. We moved smoothly into it, and the massive houses on the village streets slipped behind us doubled with their own shadows. Past them, we took the first gradual rise to the farm.

There was such white magic on the hill pasture that my eyes closed before it.

* * *

DROWSY AND SWEET and beautful they were, the golden sphere with the music, the silver sphere with the creak of runners on the snow. . . .

They brought me home asleep against a shoulder, after all.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Opening the Gates of Norway

GATES cut up all the highways of Norway. I have counted forty-six gates in little more than half a day's trip. Cattle must not be allowed to stray, and it is the duty of the motorist to see that each and every gate is closed behind him. This has given rise to a new profession. No car starts out without a gate-boy, any more than it would without a chauffeur. In fact, I suppose many gate-boys are chauffeur apprentices. If there is room, the gate-boy sits beside the driver. If not, he stands all day on the running-board or even lies at full length on the front fender, keeping as constant and sharp a lookout ahead as a sailor in the crow's nest does along a rock-bound coast.

Like the chauffeurs they understudy, gate-boys do no unnecessary talking; but they are snappy in action, running ahead to open a gate and scampering after the car when the gate is closed, so expeditiously that the driver hardly needs to come to a complete standstill. Well-dressed, well-behaved little fellows, obviously on summer vacation from school, who take their job as seriously as Norway's Liberal premier does his, with never the faintest sign of expecting a reward from the tourists they accommodate—though they would not be human if they refused a tip when it was proffered.—From "A Scandinavian Summer," by HARRY A. FRANCK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Wisconsin Pioneers

PEDER WOLD had come out to the prairies to plow and to build. In his memory he carried always the picture of a spacious gaard with its steep red roof, its many gables, the scrollwork on its cornices, its shining red-trimmed windows; there were good barns behind the house and, around it, carefully tended gardens and fields. He would build such a gaard, in time, on his Wisconsin land. . . .

The gaard was a dream. Immediate shelter was a practical necessity. Peder set about building his house with timber from his woods and sod from its fields. The wilderness dictated the pattern: a one-story two-room shack with a puncheon floor and a low-pitched gabled roof. All the dwellings in the neighborhood were after the same model. He banked the walls to the eaves with chunks of prairie sod a foot wide, two feet long and four inches thick. Karen Mari helped to cut them out to his markings. Together they carried them to the timber shack, which Peder had already set up, with openings left for doors and windows; and Peder laid them on the wooden frame, like bricks.

The walls were up at last and the sound of creaking wheels, laughter and song told the Wolds that their neighbors were coming to help raise the ridgepole and put the roof on the cabin. This was the custom on most western frontiers. . . .

Karen Mari decked the little sod house with garlands after the old Norse fashion. The children in the party, with the small Guri toddling among them, gathered armloads of the field lupines, which came up from the wild meadows to the cabin walls in little wind-flowing sea-blue patches. Karen Mari hung the blue flowers above the windows and over the door. Her eyes found Peder's then and, for a moment, their glance was for each other alone.

"Now, it is home," he said. . . .

After the house, the barn. There was a model for barns too, all over that wilderness. Peder's sod barn was a fortress with walls three feet thick; but he knew that rain, sun, and wind, growing weeds, the gay thrusting of prairie wild flowers and the secret tunneling of field mice would reduce it to a low pile of dirt in a dozen years. Never mind! By that time he would be putting up the scrollwork on the face of a great new house.

"Norskies move about too much. We will stay here and not want to follow when we see others pass by, going farther north," he said to Karen Mari.

"We can't blame them. North is home to Norskies. But we will stay here," she answered.

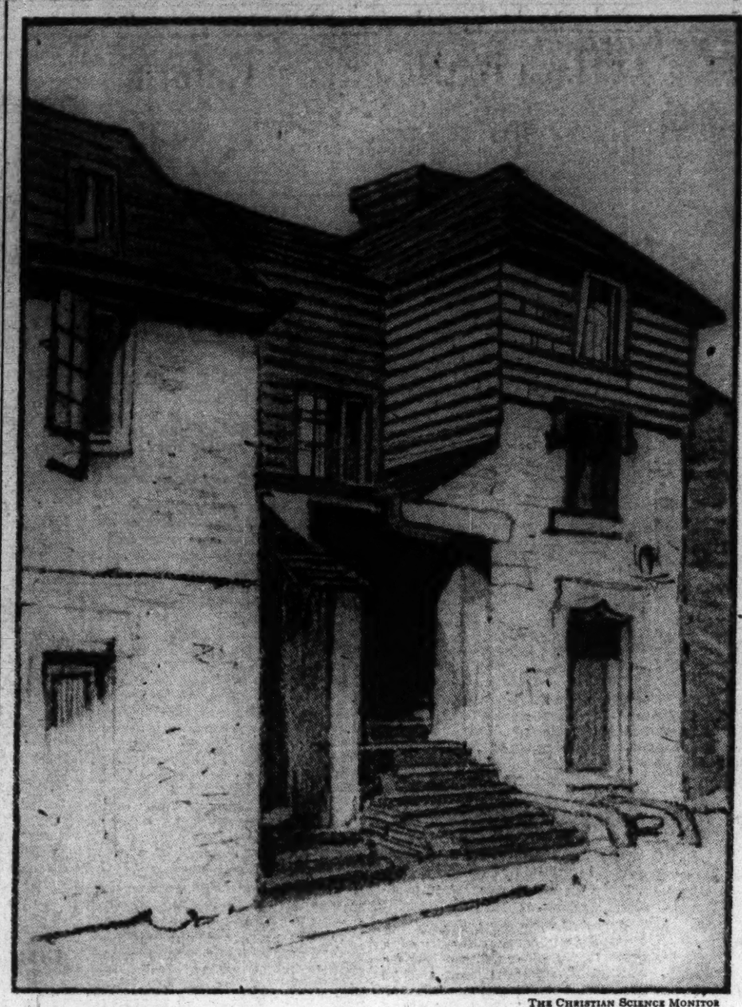
"At first we can't grow much." Peder went on to explain that they must start with a poor yield because deep soil with time's long-stored fertility could not be stirred to life at once. The first breaking of the sod could be only a shallow plowing. It was hard enough, he said, to turn up the matted grass, and a man caught no more than a glimpse of the black earth waiting below to be seeded; but he would plant Indian corn in the upturned sod by making ax-cuts a pace apart for the hills and then stepping on the sod after the seed was dropped.

The yield of his first planting supplied roasting ears and meal for the family and grain to feed the oxen through the winter.—From "Upper Mississippi," by WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Pass at Ku-pei-kow

ACROSS the moth-blue peaks,
The Great Wall rides
With a frozen clatter of silence—
Like a column of armoured horsemen
Turned to stone.

M. M. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ABBEY HOUSE, PADSTOW: *A Drawing by T. E. Eccles*

THE southwestern portion of England, known as the Duchy of Cornwall or the Cornish Riviera, possesses striking and varied characteristics as distinguished from other parts of the United Kingdom. The coastline of Cornwall is rocky, broken and weather-beaten, and one might well imagine himself in a foreign land. The country inland is somewhat flat and monotonous, with vast expanses of moorland marred here and there by mines and shafts; but in the folds of the moors one comes across charming old villages, frequently containing churches and cottages of great antiquity.

The house of this sketch is to be found at Padstow and dates from the end of the fifteenth century. Padstow is an old-fashioned town, much resembling a small village on a Norwegian fiord. It is situated in a deep hollow and possesses a delightful little harbor around which are collected a group of buildings of much artistic merit.

February in London

LAST night, on my way home, I went and stood actually under Big Ben, wondering what I should talk to you about today. It's a romantic corner of London, that, and I leant up against the parapet of Westminster Bridge, and looked towards Charing Cross.

It's always the same there—very little has altered I daresay, since you last stood there yourself—the trams with their brightly-lit windows weaving along behind the Embankment plane-trees: the little golden mirrors of light reflected in the dark river: a train rattling across Hungerford Bridge, and down below me through the arches swept a tug, hooting as it went, with a string of barges behind it. And there, when I turned round, was the face of Big Ben himself, looking over the city benevolently, as if nothing changes, or could ever change in this intensely alive and varied kingdom of his.

There's so much to see in the country just now. I was out early this morning, and I found the buds on the apple trees beginning to burst, and the fine tender shoots of the oats coming sturdily through the brown earth.

If it's spring in the country though, there are no signs of it in London. Perhaps that's rather sweeping—there are daffodils in the flower-shops' windows anyway, but this morning I walked through St. James's Park to see how the mandarin ducks were getting on. They weren't getting on very well—it was too cold for them—and they'd taken cover. And the keepers were slapping their arms, and the gulls were screaming and tumbling, and down at the end of the lake beyond the island, the buildings of Whitehall—they always have a kind of enchanted, unsubstantial air about them, seen from the bridge there—stood out against a grey snowy sky. A winter's morning right enough.—From "Under Big Ben," by HOWARD MARSHALL. (London: Longmans, Green.)

"The water of life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH what gratitude and joy we learn, through the glorious teachings of Christian Science, that when the spiritual facts of existence are universally known, understood, and practiced, the effects of so-called destructive material forces will be overcome in human experience! Humanity has, for instance, long been held in bondage to fear of and belief in the destructive forces of nature, and much anxious thought and material preparation have been given to the preventing or alleviating of difficulties arising in vast areas of the world, from disaster, floods, earthquakes, drought, and other discordant phenomena.

Now in Genesis (1:31) we read that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Perhaps we may ask ourselves here, Do we really believe this statement of perfection which denies that there is any power or reality in evil? Perhaps we have believed that the perfect man and the perfect universe for some inscrutable reason were made capable of expressing evil as well as good. If this is so; if we have held to the record of the Adam-dream as real—the allegory which is the only explanation of the seeming difficulties and distress in the world today—the truths set forth by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," will show us that here and now the unreality of evil can be proved through the understanding of the allness of God, good.

From the inspired pages of this textbook we learn that God is inexhaustible Life, all-inclusive Mind, omnipresent Love, and that He does not know or create evil—discord, disaster, limitation, sickness, or death.

Whence, then, came the belief in evil? We find through Christian Science that it is only the result of ignorance regarding the true nature of God, and of man made in His image and likeness. It is the perfection of man and the universe which we need to accept as true and on which we need to dwell. The results of this spiritual understanding will be ever-increasing harmony in our daily lives.

On page 593 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "river" as "channel of thought." And she goes on to say that "when smooth and unobstructed, it typifies the course of Truth; but muddy, foaming, and dashing, it is a type of error." How reassuring it is to all who have dreaded the rising of a river to learn that error is unreal, and that the "channel of thought" may be filled with the understanding of the ever-present perfection of the spiritual universe! Fear, doubt, and worry are subdued through the clear understanding of God's allness. As we intelligently rest in this realization, and overcome all fear, the material elements around us will be harmoniously controlled.

When our thought follows "the course of Truth," it is not obstructed by false, material thinking, such as hatred, fear, sin, doubt, revenge, and the like. If we would have our experience harmonious, we need to cast out untrue thoughts, and fill our consciousness with God-like qualities, such as love, purity, unselfishness, trust, and joy. Then we shall find that these govern our daily affairs, and at the same time protect us from so-called destructive forces; for we shall be expressing divine Life, which is God, good.

Centuries ago our Master, Christ Jesus, demonstrated his ability to still the raging, tempest-tossed waters. In a little ship on the Sea of Galilee he proved man's oneness with God, the divine Father-Mother. Whilst he was asleep, a storm arose. The disciples were filled with fear, doubting the reality of God's presence and all-power. They awoke the Master. His quiet rebuke of error, manifested in surging waters, instantly brought a great calm. How wondrously his realization of God's presence eliminated distress and governed the situation!

What a lesson to us today! Shall we doubt the omnipotence of Mind and the omnipresence of Love? Shall we not with complete confidence trust God to maintain His creation, in which is no evil, no fear, no disaster, no lack? Right activity produces increased harmony, health, peace, and abundance of good.

Resting in the reality of good we are able to accept the invitation given in Revelation (22:17): "And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

This "water of life," flowing into individual consciousness as pure spiritual ideas, brings increased harmony into our present experience. On page 3 of "Pulpit and Press" Mrs. Eddy writes, "The river of His pleasures is a tributary of divine Love, whose living waters have their source in God, and flow into everlasting Life." What glorious opportunities we have to drink of these living waters each moment!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Livsens vann"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MED hvilken takknemlighet og glede lærer vi ikke gjennem Kristen Videnskaps herlige lære at når tilværelsens åndelige kjensgjerninger blir alment kjent, forstått og anvendt, vil virkningene av såkalte ødeleggende materielle krefter overvinnes i menneskenes liv! Menneskeheten har for eksempel lenge levd i trældom under frykten for og troen på ødelæggende naturkrefter, og gjennem megen bekymringsfylt omtanke og mange materielle forberedelser har menneskene forsøkt å forebygge eller avhjelpe vanskeligheter som opstår i mange og store deler av verden som følge av naturulykker, oversvømmelser, jordskjelv, tørke og andre forstyrrende hendelser.

I Første Mosebok (1:31) leser vi at "Gud så på alt det han hadde gjort, og se, det var såre godt". Vi kunde kanskje her stille det spørsmål til oss selv: Tror vi virkelig på denne erklæring om fullkommenhet som benekter at der er nogen makt eller virkelighet i det onde? Vi har kanskje trodd at det fullkomne menneske og det fullkomne univers av en eller annen uutgrundelig årsak var skapt således at de kunde uttrykke det onde så vel som det gode. Hvis dette er tilfelle, hvis vi har ansett beretningen om Adam-drømmen som virkelig—den allegori som er den eneste forklaring på de tilsynelatende vanskeligheter og nødstilstander vi finner i verden i våre dager—så vil de sannheter som er fremsatt av Mary Baker Eddy i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, vise oss at det ondes uvirkelighet kan bli bevist her og nu gjennem forståelsen av at Gud, det gode, er alt.

Fra denne læreboks inspirerte sider lærer vi at Gud er uuttømmelig Liv, alt-omfattende Sinn, allestedsnærværende Kjærlighet, og at Han ikke kjenner og ikke skaper det onde—disharmoni, ulykke, begrensning, sykdom eller død.

Hvorfra kom så troen på det onde? I Kristen Videnskap finner vi at den bare er et resultat av uvitenhet angående Guds sanne natur så vel som menneskets som er skapt i Hans billede og lignelse. Det er menneskets og universets fullkommenhet som vi må godta som sann og stadig holde fast ved. Resultatet av denne åndelige forståelse vil vise sig i tiltagende harmoni i vårt daglige liv.

På side 593 i *Science and Health* definerer Mrs. Eddy "elv" som "kanal for tanken". Og hun sier videre at "når den flyter rolig og uhindret, er den et billede på Sannhetens løp; men når den er grumset, skummende og strykende, er den et billede på villfarelse". Hvor beroligende er det ikke for alle som har gått i angst for at en elv vilde stige over sine bredder, å lære at villfarelse er uvirkelig, og at "tankens kanal" kan bli fylt med forståelsen av at det åndelige univers her og nu og alltid er fullkomment! Frykt, tvil og bekymring bringes til taushet ved den klare forståelse av at Gud er alt. Når vi bevisst holder fast ved denne erkjennelse og overvinner all frykt, vil de materielle elementer omkring oss styres harmonisk.

Når vår tanke følger "Sannhetens løp", hindres den ikke på sin vei av falsk, materiell tenkning, av hat, frykt, synd, tvil, hevnlyst og lignende. Hvis vi ønsker å se harmoni utfolde sig i vårt liv, må vi kaste ut usanne tanker og fylle vår bevissthet med Gud-like egenskaper, som kjærlighet, renhet, uselviskhet, tillitsfullhet og glede. Da vil vi finne at disse egenskaper styrer vårt daglige liv og på samme tid beskytter oss mot såkalte ødeleggende krefter, for vi vil uttrykke det guddommelige Liv, som er Gud, det gode.

For århundrer siden demonstrerte vår Mester, Kristus Jesus, sin evne til å stille de oprørte stormpiskede vann. I et lite skib på den Galileiske Sjø beviste han menneskets enhet med Gud, den guddommelige Fader-Moder. Mens han lå og sov, reiste det sig en storm. Disiplene var fulle av frykt, tvilte på virkeligheten av Guds nærvær og allmakt. De vekket Mesteren. Hans rolige irettesettelse av villfarelsen, som gav sig utslag i de brusende bølger, hitførte øieblikkelig absolutt stillhet. Hvor vidunderlig var det ikke for dem å se hvorledes hans erkjennelse av Guds nærvær fjernet nød og fortvilelse og hadde fullt herredømme over situasjonen!

Hvor meget kan ikke vi idag lære av dette! Skal vi tvile på Sinnets allmakt og Kjærlighetens allestedsnærværelse? Skal vi ikke med fullstendig tillit stole på at Gud opretholder Sin skapelse, i hvilken det ikke finnes noget ondt, nogen frykt, ulykke eller mangel? Rett virksomhet frembringer øket harmoni, sundhet, fred og overflod av det gode.

Når vi holder fast ved det godes virkelighet, er vi i stand til å ta imot den innbydelse som gis i Johannes' Åpenbaring (22:17): "Og Anden og bruden sier: Kom! og den som hører det, si: Kom! og den som tørster, han komme, og den som vil, han ta livsens vann uforskyldt!"

Dette "livsens vann", som strømmer inn i den enkeltes bevissthet som rene åndelige idéer, bringer øket harmoni inn i vårt liv og virke her og nu. På side 3 i *Pulpit and Press* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Hans gleders elv er en guddommelig Kjærlighets bielv, hvis levende vann har sin kilde i Gud, og strømmer inn i evig Liv." Hvilke herlige anledninger har vi ikke til å drikke av disse levende vann hvert eneste øieblikk!

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Night That Spring Returned

AND so the wind and rain
that night through all the darkness
brought warmth to buds and bees again.
The morning, golden-browed and still
with the spring wonder, blew across our eyes.
This world, this world so strangely beautiful
broke achingly upon our hearts in new surprise.

But what it was for hours we could not say.
The horse knew; with his subtle velvet lip
he craned his arching head and took a sip
as if to apprehend the day.

The cat, a creature grave and clever,
with paw extended tested the ready ground.
His was a knowledge of the weather
older than ours and ever more profound.

And so the wind and rain
blew something in that settled on the farm
unspoken that our lips would not profane.
But there were two who knew just how it came:
the horse who breathed more proudly, the cat whose paw
betrayed the secret as though it traced the name—
these knew and felt and told us what they saw.

JOHN RITCHEY

Microcosm

MAN'S hemisphere is narrowing—
The trees are on the march—
Circle time inscribes a ring
Of tasseled birch and larch.
The distant mountain that I knew
Dissolves in purple mist;
Vanished is the valley view
In cloudy amethyst.

Since being captured in this snare
Of interwoven green,
I am increasingly aware
Of beauties seldom seen.
I doubt if I shall ever roam
Away from my own gate,
For all the world is coming home
For me to cultivate.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1938

U. S. Revenue Tops Relief In New England

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island Pay More Than Received

Five-Year Study

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Benefits Exceed Federal Taxes

In the years 1933 through 1937 New England paid $147,600,000 more in Federal taxes than it received in federal relief disbursements and today stands as one of the few sections of the nation in this particular position.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, contributed less in total Federal taxes than they received from Washington for relief while Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut paid more.

In fact, these latter three States were among the 15 Commonwealths which have paid more to the Federal Government than they have received in relief appropriations.

$250,000,000 Asked

This information is based upon facts prepared by a reliable agency as a result of President Roosevelt's recent request that Congress appropriate an additional $250,000,000 for unemployment relief.

States west of the Mississippi, plus a group in the South, have paid only 19.8 per cent of total internal revenue collections in the past five years and have absorbed 51.5 per cent of all Federal relief expenditures. It is to be noted that these States also include only 39.2 per cent of the nation's total unemployed.

States north of the Mason-Dixon line, and also Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, paid 80.2 per cent of all internal revenue, received 48.5 per cent of relief expenditures and have within their borders 60.8 per cent of the nation's unemployed.

In this five-year period the total internal revenue collections were $15,649,000,000. During this time the Federal Government expended $15,162,000,000 for all types of relief. It appears, according to the analysis, that unemployment and relief have consumed in this time "virtually all of the revenues upon which the Federal Government depends for its normal functioning."

Closer Analysis

Closer analysis of New England's position in this period recalls the following facts:

Maine: Paid $37,200,000 in taxes to the Internal Revenue Bureau but received $68,900,000 in relief grants. Thus Federal relief expenditures amounted to 185 per cent of total Federal revenue.

New Hampshire: Paid $23,500,000 in taxes but received $44,100,000 in Federal relief grants. In this state, therefore, Federal relief amounted to 188 per cent of revenue received.

Vermont: Paid $10,000,000 in taxes, received $48,700,000 in relief. Federal relief amounted to 487 per cent of revenue received by the Government.

Situation Reversed

The situation is reversed in the other three New England States as follows:

Massachusetts — Paid Federal taxes totaling $531,200,000. Received in Federal relief $428,800,000. Relief grants amounted to only 81 per cent of total revenue.

Rhode Island — Paid Federal taxes totaling $82,500,000. Received in Federal relief $44,900,000. Relief grants amounted to only 54 per cent of total revenue.

Connecticut — Paid Federal taxes totaling $207,600,000. Received in Federal relief $110,000,000. Relief grants amounted to only 53 per cent of total revenue.

Bay State Finns Plan Part in Fete

A celebration to be held either in Boston or Worcester, Mass., in conjunction with the commemoration in June of the 300th anniversary of the landing the first Finns in the Delaware Valley is being planned by Massachusetts Finnish people.

At a meeting of representatives of the State Finnish organization held at Worcester last Sunday, a Delaware Tercentenary Committee of Massachusetts was formed to obtain the co-operation of Finns here for next summer's celebrations. According to present plans, both the United States and the Finnish Governments will participate in the tercentenary celebration in Delaware.

Weather

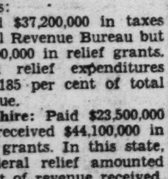
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight with the lowest temperature 20 to 32; Friday fair and slightly colder; moderate northwest and north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder tonight, Friday fair and slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Friday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	37	Minneapolis	20	20
Bermuda	69	64	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	28	28	New York	34	34
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	22	22	Philadelphia	36	36
Jacksonville	58	58	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	68	68	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 24.
B—Minimum, Feb. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:15 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Friday, 7:34 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m.

End to 'Gift' Offerings To New Industries Urged

In Boston Today

Act of Enticing Industries Is Hit

A thorough investigation of the ever-growing practice of enticing industries from one community to the other and from one State to another by offers of tax abatements, free rent and light, was favored today by Representative John W. Coddaire, Jr., (D) of Haverhill before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

Under the Coddaire measure the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Co-operation would conduct the study through which an effort would be made to discover means of interstate co-operation to reduce or eliminate the practice.

Representative Coddaire charged that various communities offer tax exemptions for various periods, free light and even free transportation to attract industries from other states.

He explained to the committee he was not opposed to the competition between cities and towns as conducted by private agencies such as Chambers of Commerce. This competition, he contended, indicates a healthy condition. But he objected to the use of public funds and the time of public officials in conducting unfair campaigns of enticement. The Representative declared that Massachusetts had been a frequent victim of such practices.

His legislation was favored by Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill, Representative Charles H. Morrill (D) of Haverhill and John R. Hurlburt, representing the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. Representative Coddaire recorded the Mayors of Haverhill, Lynn and Lowell in favor of the proposal.

Customs Agent Resigns Position

Thomas McAniff, Supervising Customs Agent for New England since June, 1936, values the company of his family so much that next Monday he will give up this position and return to New York City to again joint the ranks of the value investigators in the customs service there. Mrs. McAniff preferred to remain in New York when her husband assumed his duties in Boston, and he has been living in a Boston hotel.

In the post which he is relinquishing, Mr. Aniff has been in charge of the anti-smuggling activities of the customs service. Last week his men seized $1,000,000 worth of Irish Sweepstakes tickets at Portland, Maine.

He will be succeeded by Frederick S. Freed, who has been serving as supervising agent at San Francisco. Mr. Freed will come to Boston about the middle of March.

Tax Abatement Bill Has Hearing

Payment of real estate taxes before abatement proceedings can be begun, as provided in proposed legislation, was supported this morning before the Legislative Committee on Taxation by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, on behalf of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Only $5,015,490 has been collected so far, he declared, out of $10,376,560 tax revenue for Boston for 1937, largely because of abatement proceedings which now result in postponement of any payment.

Holding back of taxes in this way,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Drop Reported In Electricity Use

Stating "the drop in the use of electricity in the last three months has been unprecedented in its severity in the New England area," Frank D. Comerford, president of the Boston Edison Company, today asked the co-operation of all employees in reducing costs by more efficient operation.

No general wage reduction would be made at this time, he said.

In a communication addressed to officers of the Brotherhood of Edison Workers, he said:

"Because such a large portion of the business of the Boston Edison Company is in the residential field, the company fared better than most electric companies in the 1929-35 period. So acute has been this depression, however, that the residential load has been seriously affected.

"This happened in spite of every effort to broaden the use of appliances and the expenditure of much money in new business drives.

"With tax rates increasing very substantially, and fuel costs going up because of government regulation, the savings must come in other directions. Interest charges are as low as can be expected. Return to investors on their Boston Edison stock now averages less than 5 per cent on money actually paid in. To obtain new capital when expansion is necessary, an adequate return to investors must be retained."

Affidavits Filed On Graves' Wealth

Frederick H. Graves, prominent witness for the City of Boston in its suit to recover $50,000 from James M. Curley, former Mayor and Governor, and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, had large sums of money in his possession long after he was recorded as having paid $30,000 to Dr. Santosuosso for the former mayor, according to affidavits of two persons filed with Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court yesterday afternoon.

The affidavits—three more are expected in a few days—were offered by Prof. Frank L. Simpson, attorney for Santosuosso, in a hearing on motions for a new trial. Judge Fosdick postponed the hearing until March 9.

The papers, one signed by Herbert W. Roberts of Quincy, and the other by Richard C. Wildes of Braintree, relate Mr. Graves' attempts to purchase real estate while having in his possession "an envelope which he said contained $30,000," and his attempt to pay a $100 debt with a $1000 bill.

Herbert Graves, son of the city's witness, will be called to testify in the case, attorneys for Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso stated.

Judge Posdick recently ruled that the two defendants must return $50,000 plus interest he found they had "corruptly accepted" that amount in settlement of a land damage suit.

Race Track Stock Records Refused

Charles F. Connors, chairman of the Massachusetts Racing Commission, refused today to give the names of stockholders in racing associations to agents of the Department of Justice.

He said the Commission by a majority vote decided to adhere to its

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

O'Hara Battle Seen Splitting R. I. Parties

G. O. P. and Democratic Chiefs Lining Up on Race Track Issue

Shift in Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24—The rift over legalized horse racing between Gov. Robert E. Quinn (D) and Walter E. O'Hara, former President of the Narragansett Association, will not only cost the Democratic party many votes at the next election but also threatened today to weaken the Republican forces as influential leaders took sides for or against James E. Dooley, acting race track president.

Former Judge Dooley, a member of the G. O. P. State Central Committee, is the leader of powerful Republican interests allied with Former U. S. Senator Jesse H. Metcalf.

The attack on Judge Dooley is being led by Fred B. Perkins, Secretary of the Rhode Island Bar Association and long one of the influential Republican party members. Mr. Perkins also is leader of the Laymen's League of the Rhode Island Interdenominational Ministers' Association, which is working for repeal of the legal betting law.

Exchange of Views

In an address Monday, Mr. Perkins declared that the time has come "for the leadership of the Republican Party to be divorced, both in form and substance, from organized horse racing in the State." Although the speaker mentioned no names, Judge Dooley assumed he was referred to. In reply, Judge Dooley declared "when I feel that the time has come for me to relinquish my interest in party affairs, I will gladly do so, but it will not be because of what Mr. Perkins thinks."

Defending horse racing, Judge Dooley declared that Mr. Perkins would deprive hard-working people "of the opportunity of spending an afternoon out in the open enjoying the fresh air and sunshine, having the kind of recreation they enjoy."

When Mr. Perkins was asked following his address before the South County Women's Republican Club in Masonic Hall, Wakefield, if he would name the party leader who is also a leader in organized horse racing, he replied that "the facts are perfectly obvious" and the "conclusion can be accurately drawn without possibility of error."

"This is only the opening gun," he went on, "and for that reason I do not wish to name names now."

First Open Challenge

The statement of Mr. Perkins was construed as the first open challenge to Judge Dooley to remove himself from a position of leadership of the GOP because of his connection with the race track.

"The leadership of any successful political party in this State must not be of a type associated with legally organized gambling," the attorney declared. "The people of Rhode Island will not crusade for the public good under such leadership. The time is at hand for the Republican Party to face this fact.

"In voicing this sentiment, I think I speak for the great majority of the citizens of the State who may, under proper circumstances, reasonably be expected to vote the Republican ticket at the fall election, and it seems to me that the time has come for a public expression of a point of view shared by so many of our people."

Court Hearing Nears

Although the name of Mr. O'Hara has been heard very little since he was ousted as head of the track, more about him and his associates will be heard soon in the Federal Court, according to William E. Reddy, Court Clerk.

U. S. District Attorney J. Howard McGrath is arranging a hearing within the next two or three weeks on special pleas which have been filed attacking six indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury, Nov. 12, charging violations of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act through alleged political contributions

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Court Reform In Bay State Gains Impetus

Legislative Committee Hits Practicing by Justices in District Tribunals

Pay Raise Urged

Momentum is added to the 1938 drive for revision of Massachusetts' district court system, long considered unsatisfactory in both public and legal circles, by the report filed yesterday by the Joint Legislative Committee on the Judiciary adopting many of the recommendations and including similar reasons given earlier this year in the annual report of the State Judicial Council.

Major recommendations of the Committee include an increase in salaries of district court justices provided they refrain from private practice, central control of district courts with assignment of judges to hear cases by methods similar to those in use in superior courts, and continuance of present special justices but reduction of the number by failure to make new appointments.

Regarded by many as the most important branch of the State judiciary as the years have increased their business and jurisdiction, district courts, nevertheless have frequently been the object of censure by lawyers, jurists, and the public.

Basis of Criticism

Objection has risen mainly from a lax procedure which has allowed justices to practice on the civil side of their courts, particularly in motor vehicle accident cases which must be entered in the district court. Often a justice has acted as counsel in settling claims with or for an insurance company, and then has presided in subsequent actions in which the company has taken part. The practice has given rise to suspicion and charges of favoritism.

Criticism also has been based on the district courts' lack of uniformity in decisions, lack of judicial temperament, and lack of information on recent statutes. These have been remedied to some degree by the circulation of biennial letters in all courts.

Increases proposed by the Committee raise justices' salaries from a range of from $1,200 to $6,000, to a scale of $2,700 to $7,000. Under the plan, present judges, although barred from practicing law in their own courts, have the choice of retaining the privilege of practice in courts other than their own or taking the pay increase.

Propriety Questioned

It is "not a proper situation," the report stated, "for a lawyer to be in the heat and conflict" of the courtroom one day and presiding over the court the next.

The Committee, in agreement with the suggestion of the Judicial Council, proposed a plan for the ultimate reduction of special justices by their gradual promotion to full judgeships with substantial increases to be given them under the per diem method of remuneration now in use.

In referring to the special justices, the Committee said:

"The title (judge) and the official connection present a strong appeal to many prospective clients who imagine they will be better off if represented by persons in possession of influence. The office of special justice is undoubtedly frequently sought for the purpose. The possibility of such exploitation of judicial office is not in keeping with the proper judicial standards."

Personal Gain

The practice "has been doubtlessly encouraged by some who saw in the title an advertisement productive of personal gain," according to the Judicial Council.

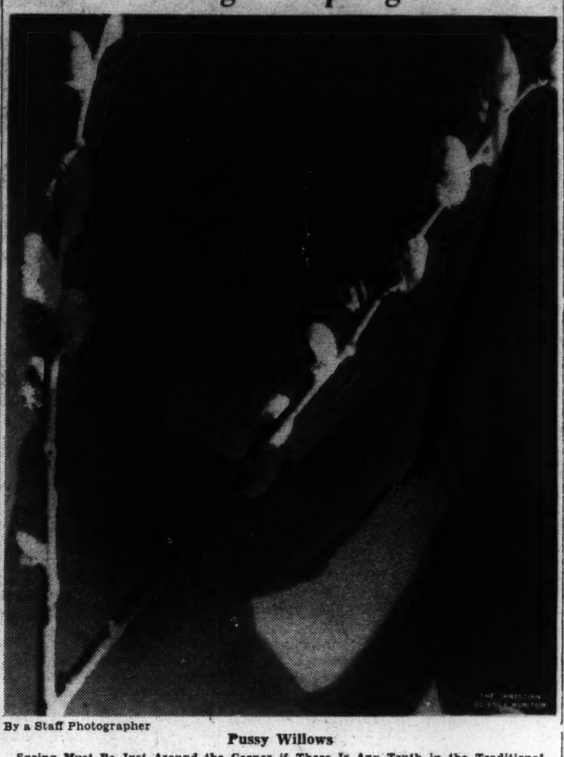
The Council continued: "This development would not have caused much difficulty if the number of specials had not been so great. It is obvious that in so large a group there are bound to be some men who do not possess the finest sense of propriety, nor has it always been true that suitable appointments have been made."

Further study of proposals providing for six-man juries and abolition of some of the 72 district courts was recommended by the Committee.

Establishment of a central author-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

A Sign of Spring



By a Staff Photographer

Pussy Willows

Spring Must Be Just Around the Corner if There Is Any Truth in the Traditional Belief That the Budding of the Pussy Willow Is Proof Positive April Showers Will Soon Be Upon Us and That May's Flowers Will Not Be Far Behind

Cotton Institute Opposes Pact Cut On British Goods

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Cotton Textile Institute, on behalf of about 1,500 cotton mills, opposes any tariff concessions on cotton goods in the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain.

Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Institute, has informed the Committee for Reciprocity Information that "all told, 1,600 establishments, employing 433,546 wage earners in 1935, are deeply concerned in the outcome."

"The present tariff on cotton goods already is a comparatively low tariff," Mr. Murchison asserted, adding, "changes in tariff rates would immediately cause unsettlement in our industry." He said that under the prevailing tariff rates, cotton manufacturers seem less well protected than numerous other producers.

"Any impetus given to increased imports of finer yarns and fabrics," he continued, "would decrease the use of American cotton and increase the use of Egyptian cotton. The United Kingdom is the principal user of Egyptian cotton."

Mr. Murchison said more than 75,000 cotton mill workers are unemployed and many of those working are on part time.

Graham Made Police Captain

Lieut. Bernard J. Graham, who has been in charge of the Milk Street Station since appointment of Capt. Benjamin A. Wall to Deputy Superintendent ten days ago, yesterday was promoted to the rank of captain by Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty according to announcement at police headquarters.

Bennett Mayor Of Worcester Recount Shows

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—William A. Bennett, Republican, was elected the fortieth Mayor of Worcester by 92 votes over John S. Sullivan, Democrat, according to a report filed in the Superior Court today by Richard J. Lane, auditor, of Boston.

Mr. Bennett will take over the reins of the city if the Supreme Court approves the fact-finding report.

Mr. Lane ruled that records of the registrars of voters in the mayoralty recount should read: Mr. Sullivan, 35,759; Mr. Bennett, 35,851; blanks, 596.

This gives Mr. Bennett a plurality of 92 votes.

Milk Concerns Held in Contempt

Two Greater Boston milk concerns were held in contempt of court yesterday by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney for failure to comply with the Government's milk marketing order.

Green Valley Creamery, Inc., of Somerville, was fined $1000—the second such fine imposed on it. On Jan. 10 the first fine resulted from failure to pay the equalization account into the milk pool as required by the Government's order.

Robert B. Woodland and his brother, Fred W. Woodland, operators of the Meadowbrook Farm of Waltham, were each fined $300.

Hearings before Special Master William A. Laughlin of Gardiner, continued in the legal battle of 31 Boston milk dealers who are questioning the constitutionality of the law.

Labor Charges Infringements Of 'Peaceful Picketing' Law

Legislative Hearings

The present State law granting to labor the right of peaceful persuasion is being hamstrung by local official interpretation of city and town ordinances, under which labor's picketing activities are being curtailed or completely prohibited, labor leaders told the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary today.

Led by Kenneth I. Taylor, Legislative Agent and Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, labor officials from all parts of Massachusetts appeared to support legislation to clarify the existing State law and to prohibit passage of local ordinances hamstringing or nullifying it.

Mr. Taylor explained to the Committee that antiquated ordinances prohibiting littering of streets or loitering about street corners on the statute books long before the peaceful persuasion bills, have been interpreted by local officials and police captains to prohibit peaceful picketing or distribution of literature and carrying of placards in a labor dispute.

"Labor has the right to strike," he insisted. "We hope and intend to preserve that right. If we have this right, then it is fair for us to be able to picket and to peacefully persuade those unwittingly becoming strike breakers or becoming customers of the employer. . . .

"It seems to me to be a constitutional right to use free speech, which is not abusive, libelous, or profane, to deliver a message to the public during a labor dispute.

Sees Law Weakened

A. Frank Reel, counsel for various labor organizations who helped draft the proposed legislation, said that under the present ordinances the "heart is being taken out of the peaceful persuasion law." Furthermore, he said, police captains vary in their interpretation of the various ordinances, so that in shipping strike one captain allows 50 to 60 persons on the picket lines, while a captain in another part of the city reduces the legal limit of pickets to one or two.

He declared the law is based on a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Parochial Bus Repeal Asked By Protestants

Free Transportation for Church School Pupils Is Attacked

On Beacon Hill

Present Law Criticized as Against Guarantees of Constitution

Several Protestant leaders appeared before the Legislative Committee on Education today to ask for repeal of the parochial school transportation law.

The speakers charged that the law violates Constitutional guarantees for the separation of church and State.

The law, adopted in 1936, provides that cities and towns which give free transportation to public school pupils give the same privileges to parochial and other private school pupils.

In its defense, advocates of the law say it prevents discrimination against parents who wish to give their children a religious education.

Violation Charged

Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, told the legislators:

"Protestant church schools do not want this help in the transportation of pupils, as we believe it is a violation of Constitutional guarantees for the separation of Church and State."

Edward C. Camp, of Watertown, who said he represented Frank J. Batcheller, petitioner for the bill, stated:

"I am not appearing here in the spirit of intolerance or bigotry. We are not opposed to any school or any church. We believe in the separation of Church and State.

"We believe the present law, which provides for free transportation for private schools, is a violation of the State Constitution. We object to the use of public funds for any church organization."

Initiative Forecast

A statement from Mr. Batcheller, read by Mr. Camp, declared the transportation law "is part of the nation-wide campaign to obtain funds for parochial schools."

An initiative petition for repeal of the statute, taken out by Mr. Batcheller last autumn, was not filed at the State House, because only 18,000 out of 60,000 signatures were certified by city and town officials, his statement added. It indicated technical requirements were not followed in obtaining many of the signatures.

'This year, we won't make that mistake," Mr. Batcheller continued, implying he planned to take out new repeal petitions this year. "No matter what the Legislature does, the question will be on the ballot in 1940."

"Subsidy" Opposed

The Rev. Paul H. Chapman of Lexington, told the committee: "We have been trying to build up good will, friendship and co-operation among Catholics, Jews and Protestants, which would be damaged by a subsidy to a particular religion."

Dr. Everett C. Herrick of Andover Theological Seminary, Newton Center, said: "If churches are exempt from taxation, as they are in Massachusetts, I believe we should not ask for tax money for any of our activities. I firmly believe in the complete separation of Church and State."

Others who urged repeal of the law included the Rev. Dr. Harold J. Ockenga, minister of Park Street Church; the Rev. C. G. Olhinger of West Roxbury, and the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley of Boston. Mr. Olhinger stated the Lutheran Church "will not accept subsidies for its 1250 Christian day schools."

Law Defended

The defense of the act was led by State Representative Frederick H. Reinstein (R) of Revere, who said he was co-author of the measure with Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware.

Mr. Reinstein introduced the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, Supervisor of Diocesan Education for the Boston archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church, who said he represented 150,000 parochial school children. He

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Radical Changes Are Made In Connecticut Road Policy

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24—Two important changes in the highway policy of Connecticut went into effect this week as State Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald complied the request of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross that he abandon the construction of waterbound macadam on trunk line roads and that he adopt a policy of condemning instead of purchasing further land for the Merritt Parkway.

The two matters were both recommendations of State Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley, who investigated the Highway Department and, in a startling report, informed the Governor that its operations were wasteful and inefficient. Still working on a reply to Commissioner Hurley, Mr. Macdonald has thus already adopted two of his recommendations.

Early this week the Highway Commissioner, whose purchases of land for the Merritt Parkway are under investigation by a grand jury, took the first steps toward condemnation of 25 parcels for right-of-way in Fairfield.

He must later revise his program of road construction for the coming summer to change several miles of proposed waterbound macadam construction on trunk lines to bituminous macadam surface. Mr. Hurley called the waterbound macadam outmoded and expensive to maintain. The state has more of this type of construction than of any other kind of permanent road surface.

The Governor and the Highway Commissioner, at the conference where they agreed on these policies, also discussed the design of bridges on the Merritt Parkway, and while the Governor did not ask for any changes he later requested Mr. Macdonald to hold up additional contracts "until after further consideration." Criticism of the bridges concerns the length of the span of those that cross the parkway. Whereas the double-lane parkway is 73 feet wide in open country, with a 21-foot planted strip between two 26-foot lanes, it narrows to 60 feet under the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLaigre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"There's Always a Breeze," comedy by Edward Caulfield. Presented by Joseph M. Hyman and Irving Cooper. Strongly disapproved by Monitor critic. 8:20. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Hub—
"Big City," with Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50. Also "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Brookline Village—
"True Confession," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:40 9:45. Also "It Happened in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—

Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand-In." Also "Hold 'em, Navy," with Lew Ayres.

Exeter—
"Borrowing Trouble," with Jed Prouty and Spring Byington. 3:20, 5:10, 8. Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:30, 6:28, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"The River," "John Wilkes Booth," Schubert's Serenade, "Travel to Sumatra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
James Stewart, Guy Kibbee and Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts." Fenway: 2:03, 6:20, 9:47. Paramount: 11:03 a. m., 2:30, 5:57, 9:24. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Nat Pendleton and Louise Fazenda. Fenway: 1:20, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:34, 8:01.

Uptown—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40 Also "Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Tomorrow: "Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard Fredric March and Walter Connolly. Also "I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls." Also Warner Oland in "Chan at the Opera." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," with Wendie Barrie.

Coolidge Corner—
"Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 3:20, 6:35, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard and Fredric March. Also "Thank You Mr. Moto."

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 3:30 and 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"The Bad Man of Brimstone," starring Wallace Beery. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also Frank Morgan, Mary Astor, Robert Young and Edna May Oliver in "Paradise for Three." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9. Tomorrow: "Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, The Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film.

University—
Joel McCrea and Frances Dee in "Wells Fargo." 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Eleanor Whitney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 9:10, 11:22 a. m., 1:34, 3:46, 5:58, 8:10, 10:22. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Scollay and Modern—
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Scollay: 10:08 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:48. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Buccaneer." Also "She Loved a Fireman."

Tremont—
"Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. Also Katherine Hepburn in "Bill of Divorcement." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains and Margaret Lindsay. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50 9:45. Also the Mauch twins in "Penrod and His Twin Brother." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Boston—
"Night Spot," with Gordon Jones, Joan Woodbury and Pare-yakarkus. 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52. Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker and Ann Miller.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera. Soloists: J. M. Sanroma, piano; William, Kroll, violin, and Leo Barsin, viola. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Erwin Raisz will talk on the Geological History of Boston. 8.

Social Democratic Federation—
Gerhart Segar, former member of the German Reichstag, will give a talk on "Hitler, What Next?" 1 Stuart Street. 8.

Brown Hall—
Concert by the Colby College Choir, sponsored by the Boston Colby Club. 296 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
The art guidance tour will be conducted by Mrs. Sayward. Her subject will be "Christian Symbolism." 11.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Paul Hindemith, German composer, guest artist. 2:30.

Derry Police Nice To Strangers Who Violate Road Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERRY, N. H., Feb. 24—The Police Department has adopted a policy of courtesy. No longer will strangers in the town of Derry be haled into court for first offenses against the Town's motor vehicle laws.

Instead, those who park overtime and break other such minor motor vehicle laws, will find attached to their cars tags with the following wording:

"Police Department, Derry, N. H. Welcome Visitor. This is not a summons. You have inadvertently violated one of our local traffic rules. Realizing the difficulty of conforming to different traffic regulations in various places, in this first instance, as a welcome stranger, you are excused.

"We want your stay in Derry to be as free from unpleasantness as possible. Traffic regulations, however, have been found necessary and in the public interest. We want to help you and ask you to help us. Please be careful in the future. Derry extends to you a cordial greeting and hopes you will return."

Exhibitions in Springfield

The Arts in Massachusetts

Two interesting exhibitions are being held in Springfield, the annual show of the Springfield Art League and the exhibition of a trio of local painters at the Springfield Women's Club.

The latter does credit to the vanguard of painters of that community. One's opinion is confirmed that present-day tendencies are not confined to cosmopolitan centers, but rather penetrate to smaller cities.

There are gouaches by Pauline Stiriss. They are "social" themes. Miss Stiriss maintains her balance, painting from the world which surrounds her, views at the seashore, at the ringside and circus. She prefers themes which include crowds, where people are seen in the mass, a surging, excited collection of individuals. But she manages to soften the asperities of realistic portrayal through the choice of pale tonalities. Her palette is delicate and sensitive and nicely regulated.

Second of the trio is Adolf G. Aldrich. Here is a young romantic who paints with a free brush and an opulent palette. "Matisse," one mumbles immediately upon seeing his direct and primitive and decorative traceries. His choice of color seems the result of intuitive selection. Happily, he is endowed with good taste. One questions a little the possibility of maintaining such wayward and abandoned methods; whether this young performer will not soon long for some discipline which will give a firmer organization to his pictures. However, at the moment, the work is certainly refreshing to the spectator who has seen perhaps too many pictures fulfilling a formula and lacking the vigor and sprightliness of Mr. Aldrich.

The third contributor, Edward Landon, is one of the outstanding artists of Springfield. His pictures express a temperament contrasting with that of Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Landon is thoughtful, calculating, and gentle. A few years ago, he painted some delicate and stirring surrealist compositions. Today, he has come forward from detachment and gives utterance to a criticism of social patterns. But no matter whether his pictures lean toward introspection or critical observation, they all reveal his interest in well-made design and sensitively chosen colors. Outstanding is a portrayal of an elderly gentleman whose solitude is touchingly expressed in the drawing and tonal scheme, as it is disclosed in the title, "Alone."

The Art League exhibition consists of a varied collection of pictures which include many phases of a manifold contemporary American art. Within four walls, one sees every manifestation, from the abstract to the dogmatic, from the pastoral to the studio piece. One is aware of the independence which prevails today in American art, despite the emergence of a collective nucleus, here and there. On the whole, we find that fewer artists favor the Fauvist and erratic style. Those who were inclined to express without moderation a heightened feeling in terms of pigment seem to have joined ranks with the social artists.

It is interesting to find the New England and New York countryside so rich a source of inspiration to our landscape painters. It is also interesting to observe how the artists are struggling to translate the old wooden barns and silos, the rolling hills and the trees into good design and color. Not all are successful, not all are effective, but a commendable effort is being made to achieve something.

If one wishes to explore further in Springfield, there is an interesting mural painting to be seen in the Law Library of the Springfield Court House. Painted by Howard Cook a few years ago under the Federal Art Project, the mural reveals the eagerness with which artists undertook to paint larger architectural decorations. There was no tradition, and no due preparation for this specialty. However, Mr. Cook did a rather good job, particularly when he incorporated, for a background of a composition with crowds of people, architectural high lights of Springfield. Somehow his experience as a draughtsman in lithography stood him in good stead. The section which includes an expansive area of more or less detailed machine portraiture is less satisfactory, for somehow the literal and the decorative do not suffice. More was necessary for achieving the effectiveness which wall painting demands.

D. A.

Louis Van Dyke

Blanche Evan

In "Nazi Dialogues," One of the Dances She Will Present at Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse Tomorrow Evening Under Auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group

Hora Novissima

Last night in Jordan Hall, the State Chorus and the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of A. Buckingham Simson, joined forces in the presentation of Horatio W. Parker's "Hora Novissima" and the "Exultate Deo" by Mabel Daniels. The soloists for the Parker item were Mmes. Blanche Haskell, soprano, and Eunice Curry, contralto, and George Wheeler, tenor, and Melvin Crowell, baritone.

The program opened with the chorus by Miss Daniels, a work which wears well. Miss Daniels understands the effectiveness of orchestral contrast against voices, as well as the ordinary mechanics of score building; thus her work flows smoothly, and when emphasis is demanded, it becomes dramatic without pressure unpleasantly imposed upon the ear. Mr. Simson might have practiced a few more refinements in his interpretation of the work, but on the whole it was given with an attention to detail which betokened study on the part of conductor as well as chorus. Miss Daniels was present and evidently approved the performance.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Simson allows his singers to spread their top notes. In fortissimo passages, the quality becomes most unpleasant, a fact which was constantly brought to one's attention during the "Hora Novissima." The piece in itself is somewhat outmoded, but with proper attention to purely vocal details, it could be made less vociferous and more melodious. A case in point was the commendable quality of tone produced in the a cappella chorus, "City of high renown," which was quite the best thing accomplished during the piece. Mr. Simson is an energetic conductor and demands strict attention to attacks and releases, and a clean-cut, staccato publication of most of the choruses. What one listener missed last night was nuance and a more subtle contrast between moods. A very small audience gave generous applause to chorus and soloists.

G. M. S.

'Witch' of 1656 Subject of Vote At Hampton Beach

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Feb. 24 (AP)—Nearly 300 years after Eunice (Goody) Cole was imprisoned here in 1656 for witchcraft, Hampton Beach voters have been asked to approve in town meeting an article declaring her "unjustly accused" and restoring "her rightful place as a citizen."

The article, to come before the town on March 8, orders Selectmen to "publicly burn certified copies of all official documents relating to the false accusations."

It instructs that the ashes of the burned documents, together with soil from the reputed last resting place and from the site of the home of Eunice (Goody) Cole be gathered in an urn and reverently placed in the ground at such place in the town of Hampton as the selectmen shall designate."

The proposed reparation would be made part of the tercentenary celebration of Hampton.

Giedion Is to Teach Poetry at Harvard

Dr. Sigfried Giedion, Swiss historian of art, and one of the leading European figures in the promotion of modern architecture and art, has been appointed Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard for the current academic year.

He will deliver at least six public lectures this spring, since the holder of this professorship is permitted to speak upon any phase of poetry, the term being interpreted to include all poetic expression in language, music, or the fine arts.

Dr. Giedion studied the history of art, archaeology, and literature in universities in Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. Following this, he came in contact with Walter Gropius, leader in modern architecture, who is now connected with the School of Design at Harvard. He then returned to Switzerland in 1936 and has since then taken an important part in the fight to introduce modern architectural methods in that country.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week, April 18-23, inc., 9 a. m., WBZA, 1140kc.

Harvard Extends Tutor Plan To Limited Freshman Group

The second major change during the past year in Harvard's tutorial system of instructing its undergraduates became effective as Dean Delmar Leighton, in charge of freshmen, today extended informal faculty guidance to include a small number of selected first-year men who desire this work in the second half of the academic year.

In short, the tutorial system now embraces qualified freshmen as well as Harvard upperclassmen.

Last autumn, for the first time, the College departed from its policy of providing an equal amount of tutorial instruction for all students, and permitted certain departments, especially in the field of the social sciences, to give juniors and seniors a choice in the amount of tutorial attention they wished. This caused the division of the tutorial system into two parts—one calling for full work under a tutor; the other allowing those so inclined to take another academic course in place of their tutorial work.

Nearing Full Objective

With the extension of tutorial work to freshmen, the system is nearing its original objective, namely to include all students who can benefit by individual instruction and guidance. At present, however, only high-ranking yearlings can be allowed to participate.

The purpose of enlarging the system, according to Dean Leighton, is to give the most promising young students a running start on their college careers by acquainting them early with upperclass methods of study, as well as giving them an insight into the groundwork of their chosen field of study.

For some years, there has been an increasing trend for instructors in the freshmen courses to hold small, informal conferences, and, noting this, Dean Leighton has long advocated the formal application of tutorial instruction for first-year students. The inauguration of his plan, however, has been hindreded hitherto by the heavy teaching load already borne by the tutorial staffs, particularly in the large departments. Because only a comparatively small number of additional students can be cared for by tutors already overburdened with upperclassmen, it was necessary to limit the freshmen to the leading men in the class.

Found Well Qualified

"There can be no doubt that many of the top men in the freshman class are better material for tutorial attention than many upperclassmen," Dean Leighton said. "These men know what they want and are ready to proceed at a pace more rapid than the exigencies of large freshmen courses permit.

"By midyear examinations such men have proved themselves and frequently are eager to chart out and push ahead into their chosen fields of study. Through individual tutorial attention, the let-down which sometimes occurs in the second half of the freshman year could be avoided, at least for the most promising men."

The nature of the new freshman tutorial work, Dean Leighton pointed out, will vary with the different fields, but usually will consist in assignments of reading and of essay subjects on which students will report in conferences.

First Irish Gospels Shown at Harvard

The first Irish New Testament, and other rare volumes of the Celtic literature of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, from Harvard's large collection in this field, have been placed on exhibition in Widener Library this week.

Harvard's copy of the earliest Irish New Testament, published with the aid of Queen Elizabeth in 1602, was presented to the University as a Tercentenary gift by Dr. Fred N. Robinson, Professor of English. It is one of the 13 known copies of this book.

Translation of the New Testament into Gaelic for this book required 15 years.

Bowdoin Students To Do Research At Kents Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Feb. 24—About 30 Bowdoin College students will be added to the research staff next summer at Kents Island, N. B., to aid in the work and to get training in various fields of physical science, according to William A. O. Gross, Director of the station.

Electrical recording of bird songs and cries, using sensitive directional microphones and short-wave radio transmission to the recording units, is to be carried on again this year as an important feature of the work, it was announced. As before, too, meteorological observations at this Bay of Fundy point will be prominent in the schedule of work.

Several broadcasts over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting System are being planned.

Colored motion pictures taken by members of the expedition last summer have been exhibited this winter in connection with lectures given by Mr. Gross.

Robert W. Harrington, a teaching fellow at Bowdoin, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Kents Island station for this summer's activities.

Egyptian Queen's Carrying Chair Reproduced at Boston Art Museum

Facsimile of a carrying chair in which an Egyptian queen rode nearly 5000 years ago, is the latest achievement of the restoration department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Egyptian Expedition of the Museum, excavating in 1926 and 1927, in the unplundered tomb of Queen Hetep-heres I of the Fourth Dynasty, mother of King Cheops, found the remains of a number of pieces of household furniture. Though the wooden parts of the originals were decayed, the gold coverings which sheathed them were intact, enabling the construction of new cedar and lemonwood frames of the proper measurements.

Objects thus rebuilt and covered with the original gold sheathing for the Egyptian Museum in Cairo included a bed, an armchair, a carrying chair on poles, and a large bed-canopy or demountable framework intended to contain the bed and other furniture.

In the autumn of 1937 the Museum in Boston received detailed measurements and plaster casts of the various decorative elements of the carrying chair, in order to make a copy for the collection here. The construction was entrusted to Joseph Gerte, Boston expert in reproducing period furniture. After several months' work he succeeded in making an exact facsimile of the carrying chair in the Cairo Museum.

The sheathing was done in thin sheet copper, gilded to simulate the original gold covering. Gold-plated copper electrotypes were used to make the four hieroglyphic inscriptions set in ebony veneers on the back and, the four decorated ends of the carrying poles. These electrotypes were cast in molds made from casts of the original gold hieroglyphs in the Cairo chair, and then were plated with ancient Egyptian gold which the Museum had excavated in a tomb of the Old Kingdom and which W. J. Young of the technical department utilized by depositing sheet metal through the electrolytic process. The system of cedar and lemonwood tenons, pins and ties employed for holding together the parts of the original chair was copied exactly.

'The Monitor Views the News'

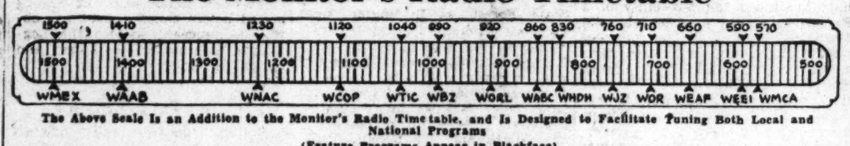
For Friday, Feb. 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Education talk	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Dance Melodies
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Ray Sinatra's Orch.;	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 football forum;	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	soloist; quartet	Jack Ward
8:30 heroism awards;	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	Rochester Philharmonic	Yankees; guests	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra, Howard	"Good News of 1938";	"World Neighbors"	Music of the Masters
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Hanson, conductor	motion picture stars;	"World Neighbors"	New York civic meet-
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	picture previews; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	ing and symphony
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	orchestra
10:00 Essays in Music;	"Town Meeting"; talks;	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 soloist; orchestra	"Town Meeting"; talks;	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Dinner to Robert	NBC Night Club	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 H. Jackson; talks	NBC Night Club	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Hockey report	Request Serenade
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Matchless Mac"	"Musical Roundup"	"School Days"; talk	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It";	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm news
9:15 Parade; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life";	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Van Clemens, songs
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Highlights, Halftones	Marie King, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature: Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Hits of the Day"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pianist	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45 Hollywood comment	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	"Down Memory Lane"
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Appreciation	"Way Down East"	Consumer's Council	"Dance Melodies"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Hour, Dr. Walter	"Musical Roundup"	Speaker; music	"Music That Soothes"
2:30 American School of	Damrosch, conductor	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 The Air	Music Appreciation Hour	"Martha and Hal"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	International Women's	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Studio program	Federation program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials; orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Meet the Author"	Kidoodlers; quartet	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Network speaker	"The Guiding Light"	Studio program	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Rita and Encores"	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Estonian Society	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	Network program	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Dinner concert; M.	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Dann, soprano	Craig Matthews, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall, com-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	The Staley Players:
8:15 edy; soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Elinor Sherry; chorus	dramatization
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Ross Graham;	Commentator	Louise Farley, songs
8:45 soloists	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
8:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, contralto	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Operetta: "Gondoliers"	Dance Orchestra
8:15 Gladys Swarthout;	British commentator	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta: "Gondoliers"	Popular Melodies
8:30 John Boles; pre-	University of Iowa an-	Court of Human Rela-	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
8:45 view; music	niversary	tions; sketch	Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Frank	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Crumit; Nadine	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Connor; orchestra	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Dee Peterson's Orch.
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losee's Orchestra	Dee Peterson's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	"Day's End"; organ
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	L. Noble's Orchestra

Aiken's Attack on 'Old Guard' Welds Followers in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 24—Reverberations of Gov. George D. Aiken's Lincoln Day speech in New York City, although growing fainter still are sounding through the Green Mountains of Vermont. While some "wheel horses" of the Party are inclined to the belief the Governor was "a leetle mite harsh" in his criticism of G. O. P. leadership, the rank and file generally approve the bluntness with which the Executive warned of the need of a sound leadership, "warm, human, understanding," or else, expect the rise of a third party.

Democrats, while approving the substance of Governor Aiken's criticism of Republican Party leadership, are hopefully anticipating that he has "put himself out on a limb," so to speak, with the national organization. His critical attitude toward the present leadership of the Republican Party, they believe, would not help him if he should decide to become a candidate for the United States Senate. Here, however, the logic of the situation is all against them.

Since assuming the Governorship, Governor Aiken has taken the reins of leadership in the State right away from the former Old Guard coterie. This comes, not so much from any specific action he has taken in the organization but, rather, because of the success of his bid for national recognition and the fact his vote-getting ability, always good, has been enhanced by his excursion into the field of national politics. Vermont and Vermonters are peculiarly loyal to their native sons who "make good" whether it is in politics or something else.

Has Farm Support

It was the farm vote, largely, which put him into office. He still has the confidence of the rural voter. In addition, Vermont labor, which never has been organized politically except, perhaps, through lip promises, have found in him a new champion. Except for a fairly adequate workmen's compensation law and legislation relating to the working hours of women and children, labor generally has had brusque treatment at the hands of a farmer-controlled General Assembly. Practically every bill championed by labor during the last Legislature was voided in the lower House. Governor Aiken, who had just taken office, apparently was not concerned over the fate of this legislation and it is doubtful if labor, as such, ever sought his support.

In recent months, however, the Governor openly has advocated reform of the Department of Industries to give labor a larger voice in administering laws which affect it. This Department is entrusted with the task of administering such laws as workmen's compensation, factory inspection and those relating to employment of women and minors.

Usually, a lawyer has been appointed administrative head of the Department largely because one of his chief duties is administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Factory inspection has been cursory, at best, and the present Commissioner of Industries, Howard L. Armstrong, has admitted the impossibility of doing an adequate job with the limited appropriation at his command which permits employment of only one full-time inspector and part-time services of another.

Since Governor Aiken has advocated a reorganization of the Department to give labor a large share in State government, he has accepted, many invitations to address union meetings.

Young Republicans

The third point in the Governor's growing voting strength is his close alignment with a strong Young Republican organization. A large majority of the leaders in this movement are Aiken supporters and members of the 40-odd clubs in the State are upholding the attitude he has taken toward the National Party.

With the farmer, labor and Young Republican voting strength solidly behind him, it would seem likely that all Governor Aiken needs to do is to say where he wants "to go from here." At present, in spite of political forecasters who variously predict he has either the United States Senate or the Presidency in mind, there is every indication Governor Aiken will be a candidate to succeed himself next fall. It is expected that Senator E. W. Gibson, who comes up again for election next fall, will seek to return to Washington. Governor Aiken comes from the same county and lives in the next town to the Senator. On this ground alone it is probable the Governor would not oppose Senator Gibson's re-election. But aside from this there is the Vermont tradition that keeps Representatives in Congress and Senators in office until voluntary retirement. Further, there's a matter of friendship that must be taken into consideration. So, those who see behind the Governor's activity a desire for advancement to the Senate are reckoning without a great many factors which would preclude realization of any such ambition at present.

After a second term as chief executive, which seems to be Governor Aiken's present objective, observers agree his political future appears bright.

N. H. Gets Ready For Its Sugar Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 24—Owners of New Hampshire maple orchards are hoping for a large yield this year. This week the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, the New Hampshire Extension Service, and the County Farm Bureaus are holding co-operative sessions in the various sections of the State where the maple products business predominates.

At these meetings the producers are introduced to the most modern methods of harvesting the sap, the processing, modern equipment, and marketing methods. All this is in the interest of making ownership and development of maple orchards more interesting and profitable.

It is estimated that New Hampshire's maple crop this year will have a value of approximately $2,500,000. It is estimated that 375,000 trees in various parts of the state will be tapped and that from the anticipated 60 cents worth of sap from a tree will be produced approximately 80,000 gallons of maple syrup and 98,000 pounds of maple sugar.

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, Feb. 25

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk on Japanese Industry. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.63meg.

Berlin—5 p. m.—Ristenpart Choral Society. DJD. 25.4m. 11.77meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"The Private Soldier"—2 talk. Ian Hay. GSL, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; program for Latin America (in Spanish). WIXAL 49.6m., 6.04meg.

London—9:35 p. m.—"The House in the Country," musical skit. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

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'The Goldwyn Follies' First To Carry Producer's Name

Movies of Moment

When Samuel Goldwyn decides to make a musical extravaganza you may be sure that there will be nothing paltry about the results. They will be filmed in Technicolor—the first full-length musical to be so tinted since "The King of Jazz"—and will cost a Goldwyn amount, $2,000,000. They will invade practically every field of entertainment, drawing Edgar Bergen and "Charlie McCarthy," Phil Baker and Kenny Baker from radio; Helen Jepson and Charles Kullmann from opera; Zorina and George Balanchine's American Ballet from the dance, and Bobby Clark from the musical comedy stage.

The story, a behind-scenes comedy of Hollywood by Ben Hecht, once again casts Adolphe Menjou as a producer. Oddly enough, he was out of touch with his public so he hired a typical American girl (Andrea Leeds) to tell him what the movie goers want. Having found out, he presumably decided to produce "The Goldwyn Follies." The Ritz Brothers, Ella Logan, Jerome Cowan and the "Gorgeous Goldwyn Girls" participate in the proceedings. George Marshall directed.

With "The Goldwyn Follies," the producer, for the first time in all his 25 years of picture making, uses his name in a title. Adolphe Menjou may need Andrea Leeds to tell him what the public wants, but not Mr. G. He knows. A concession so momentous deserves a special reward and we can only hope that in presenting his latest production, beginning tomorrow, the State and Orpheum Theaters will reap a Goldwyn harvest.

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Looking for Gold?

While still on the subject, or at least not far off it, it is appropriate to note that the Metropolitan is going to help keep Boston on the sterling standard this week with "Gold Is Where You Find It." This is also in Technicolor but there its likeness to Mr. Goldwyn's "Follies" ends. The new Metropolitan feature deals with the battle in the eighties between the wheat growers of Sacramento Valley and the gold miners whose hydraulic equipment threatened to spoil the land. George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, John Litel and Barton MacLane are among the principal players.

The companion film is "Penrod and His Twin Brother," which temporarily solves the problem of the Mauch twins for the Warner Brothers. Frank Craven and Spring Byington play grown-ups.

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Paramount and Fenway

With Walter Huston, Beulah Bondi and James Stewart in leading roles, one might guess, even without knowing its title, that "Of Human Hearts," opening today at the Paramount and Fenway, is a down-to-earth human interest story. Based on Honoré Morrow's story of an itinerant preacher in a pioneer Ohio village and directed by Clarence Brown, "Of Human Hearts" includes in its cast Guy Kibbee, Charles Coburn, John Carradine, Ann Rutherford and Charley Grapewin.

This, by the way, is said to be Mr. Grapewin's last film. He is retiring, according to publicity, to devote his time to novel writing, after nearly half a century on stage and screen. Mr. Grapewin has been a circus acrobat, a vaudeville performer, a legitimate star and an automobile executive. He retired once before from the movies. His finest recent performance was as the old father in "The Good Earth."

The companion film at the Paramount and Fenway is "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Frank McHugh, Louise Fazenda and Nat Pendleton, taken from the rowdy stage farce of the same name.

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'Snow White' Continues

At 8:40 (the time of the first show) on Tuesday morning, the Keith Memorial Theater box office was doing a thriving business. At 9:00 o'clock, the auditorium was filled to the last row of the balcony. And by 10:30, the foyer was solidly packed and long lines extended out to Washington and Tremont Streets.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" will remain for a third week. The stage show, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," will also be held.

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The Passing Cinema

"In Old Chicago," Darryl F. Zanuck's new spectacle, with Alice Brady, Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, Alice Faye and Andy Devine, continues its two-a-day schedule at the Colonial Theater. . . . "Green Fields," an excellent Jewish film with a cast of players from the Yiddish Art Theater and the Artef, is at the Majestic. . . . Two new first-run attractions, "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Milton Berle, Helen Broderick, Victor Moore and Ann Miller, and "Night Spot," a detective drama with Allan Lane, Joan Woodbury and Parkyakarkus, open at the Keith Boston Theater today.

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur, and Pare Lorentz's documentary film, "The River," continue at the Fine Arts Theater. . . . "She Married a Fireman," with Dick Foran and Ann Sheridan, is the first run co-feature being shown with "The Buccaneer," starring Frederic March, beginning tomorrow at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters.

The fifth program, presented at the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, tonight, by the Harvard Film Society, will trace the progress of the motion picture from Lumière to René Clair. There will be excerpts from various early films. J. D. B.

Memorial Stamp Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Senator Lonergan (D-Conn.) asked the Post Office Department yesterday to issue a special stamp commemorative of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the New Haven, Conn.; Colony. He also requested the Senate Commerce Committee to act favorably on a bill to authorize a special 50-cent coin commemorating the anniversary.

Of Gold and Human Hearts

Barton MacLane and George Brent
(Above) in "Gold Is Where You Find It." Now at the Metropolitan
Walter Huston, Ann Rutherford, and James Stewart
(Below) In "Of Human Hearts," at the Paramount and Fenway

Andrea Leeds
In "The Goldwyn Follies," Opening Tomorrow at the State and Orpheum

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

bridges. The convergence of the lanes, called a safety hazard by Mr. Hurley, is the point under discussion.

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Milk Marketing

Dairy farmers, meeting with Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham, discussed the possibility of a Federal marketing agreement for Connecticut to control the price of milk shipped into the state from outside sources, particularly New York. Mr. Buckingham was to take the matter up with Federal officials.

Little milk, comparatively, now comes into the state, but the farmers pointed out that last summer dealers, by threatening to import cheaper supplies, forced a drop in the Connecticut farm price.

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Unemployment Checks

Struggling to catch up with the calendar, the State Labor Department announced that it was less than a week behind in payment of unemployment compensation checks to persons fully unemployed. The department was just beginning to mail checks to persons partially unemployed, two weeks behind with this part of its schedule. The Connecticut law makes the calculation of partial unemployment benefits a complex task. The department must know, not only what each person's benefit rate for total unemployment is, but must know how much he earns in each week of partial employment.

The applicant then gets the difference between what he earned and what his rate of compensation for total unemployment would be, plus an arbitrarily fixed bonus of $2 a week. The bonus is to encourage the taking of part-time jobs.

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Plans of NYA

The National Youth Administration made known tentative plans to conduct a summer "resident training center" in an abandoned Federal Transit Bureau camp in the Nepaug State Forest, at Burlington, near Hartford. Thomas J. Dodd Jr., State Administrator, said that if he could find equipment to teach carpentry, wood-working and metal trades, he would gather a group of young men from relief families for a summer course at the camp. Empty for a year and a half, the Nepaug Transient Camp, has been a "white elephant" to the State. No one, until now, has suggested any acceptable plan for its use, and the State has to maintain a watchman on the premises.

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'Snoopings'

Hartford Girl Scouts decided "nature hike" was a worn-out phrase. They will go on "snoopings," instead of hikes, they announced.

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Co-ordination Plan

The Hartford Better Business Bureau and the Hartford Chamber of Commerce took steps to affiliate, when the Chamber of Commerce invited Marshall A. Mott, general manager of the Better Business Bureau, to be its Executive Vice-President. Mr. Mott said he would continue with the Better Business organization, but would accept the other job if it were possible to operate the two organizations in a co-ordinated program.

Horses

(Continued from Page 9)

tions by the Narragansett Racing Association.

Those under indictment are the Racing Association itself; Mr. O'Hara; Michael J. Regan, Assistant Treasurer of the Association; William A. Shawcross, Democratic State Chairman; Judge Dooley, named as a member of the Republican State Central Committee; and Thomas A. Kennelly, Former Democratic State Chairman.

Special Pleas Filed

The special pleas, filed in their behalf, attack the indictments on various grounds, including a contention that the Corrupt Practices Act is unconstitutional and violates State's Rights. The pleas include demurrers, pleas in abatement and motions to quash, which must be heard in Federal Court before the cases go to trial.

The indictments were the result of the vigilance of the Rev. James V. Claypool, minister of a Methodist church within a stone's throw of the track, who called attention of District Attorney McGrath to facsimiles of checks published in the Star-Tribune, then owned by Mr. O'Hara. The checks were allegedly given by the association to aid the major parties in conducting elections in which national officers were involved.

Union Official Held

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—Charles E. Eaton, President of the Springfield branch of the Hoisting Engineers Union, was arrested here yesterday on eight charges of larceny by check, according to Police Sergt. George J. Bernier.

Courts

(Continued from Page 9)

ity with power of designating an assistant for the justices of each county and assigning cases for hearing before judges also was recommended. This plan is in line with a circuit system which has been recommended to the General Court in previous years.

Private Practice

During its study, ordered by the Legislature last June, the committee found that special justices finished their work before one in the afternoon, and then turned to private practice. Few standing justices, the Committee found, try cases in court, devoting most of their time to probate, tax property, and office practice.

Twenty-six of the larger courts have enough business for full-time justices; 24 have enough for half-time work; these courts, all outside Boston, handle more than 95 per cent of the business outside the city, it was learned.

Schools

(Continued from Page 9)

pointed out the act does not give private school children any rights not already given to public school pupils.

The measure also was defended by the Rev. Edward J. Forman, Supervisor of Education for the Fall River diocese; the Rev. John R. Rooney, Supervisor of Education for the Springfield diocese, and 11 members of the Legislature.

Speaking to reporters before the hearing began, Mr. Sawyer, who is a Protestant clergyman, said:

"This action for repeal is really a move to discriminate against private school pupils and is probably because proponents want to act so as to compel that pupil to abandon his private school and attend the public school. This is an un-American attitude."

Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

section in the Wisconsin statutes which the United States Supreme Court declared constitutional.

George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, opposed the legislation, saying "the basic question of this act is whether the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of bloodshed is to be left within the hands of duly constituted authorities or is to be turned over to any group of individuals that have assembled in the highway by reason of a dispute. This bill is not restricted to a labor dispute. In express terms the crowd may assemble by reason of any dispute."

He added that the Legislature should not "deprive local governments of the right and power to make reasonable ordinances, orders and regulations for the protection and security of their own citizens against annoyance and violence that have been notorious in many industrial conflicts."

The absence of support from the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for legislation eliminating the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund and reducing from three weeks to one week the waiting period before benefits start was obviously noticeable before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries today.

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North End Park Sought

Boston legislators, city officials and social workers renewed their drive to have the land now used by the State Department of Public Works for parking facilities on Nashua Street, transferred to the City of Boston to be developed as a playground and stadium for the children in the North End and West End of the city. The proponents of the measure stressed the need for its passage before the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands.

One speaker maintained that the North End is the most heavily congested area in the world and that the 24,000 people living there have only six and one half acres of playgrounds.

Under this proposal, filed by Representative George J. Leary (D) of Boston, the land would be joined with Lomasney Park bordering the Charles River.

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Protest Quincy Soot

Citizens of Quincy presented boxes of soot and dust and exhibited samples of washing water and soot-soiled cothing to the Legislative Committee on Public Health to point the need for favorable action on the petition of Representative Joseph L. Whiton (R) of Quincy, to regulate the escape of cinders and smoke from the Weymouth plant of the Boston Edison Company.

Frederick M. Ives, representative of the Edison Company, in opposing the bill, said that in a recent suit against the Company it was found the smoke is reasonably controlled and not excessive for the district and circumstances.

Mr. Ives also pointed out it is "an industrial district and the people there must expect something of this kind. Dust-fall tests the company has conducted show the dust-fall is less than that in Dorchester and other parts of Boston."

"We have spent $50,000 to prevent the spread of coal dust from the fuel ships unloading our coal," he continued. "We were the first plant in the country to install cinder catchers in our chimneys at the time of building our plant. We are now installing precipitators in our furnaces, which will do a great deal more to eliminate smoke and cinders," he concluded.

Unrepealed

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 24 (AP)—Portland beer dispensers were advised by Chief of Police Ralph D. Brooks yesterday that the city would vote "dry" unless conditions changed. His comment came as warrants were issued against two dispensers as a consequence of the intoxication of a minor girl.

News In Boston Today

Tax Abatement Bill Has Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

he asserted, is a form of racketeering developed by lawyers who solicit cases for abatement telling clients they need not pay until the case has been carried through.

The bill now being considered, however, is, according to Mr. Parkman, too drastic. He proposed that instead of requiring full payment from all property owners, those whose property is assessed at less than $1500 should be required to pay only 75 per cent of the tax, pending abatement proceedings.

Charles M. Rogerson of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, together with representatives of taxpayers' associations and real estate groups, opposed the bill. They agreed that the difficulty in collecting taxes in most cases in Boston is mainly due to excessive valuations—in many instances higher than the sale value of properties. Taxes at present, they stated, very often exceed the income derived from properties.

The right of collection by suit gives Boston all the power it needs to bring in revenue from this source, the opponents of the bill declared.

Race Track Stock Records Refused

(Continued from Page 9)

rule not to disclose who are the owners of dog and horse race tracks, unless ordered to do so by the courts. The G-men, Judd B. Love and Charles F. Milligan, asked the Commission to reconsider its policy and disclose stockholders of the Bay State Racing Association at Revere.

At the Federal Building, it was said nothing was known about the request, but it was suggested the agents may be from Washington. A report on alleged income tax evasions by politicians friendly with race track officials and contractors has been sent to Washington by local investigators for the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Judge Louis S. Cox of the Supreme Court today threw out three petitions in connection with an initiative petition to repeal dog racing. One petition sought to compel Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook to send to the Legislature at once the petition which has been held up due to challenges issued against the 28,000 signatures.

Thomas P. Glynn, chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, called a meeting for late today or tomorrow to plan to continue the investigation into the validity of the petition signatures.

College Course Via the Kitchen

Learning his prospective business from the kitchen as well as from college textbooks is the lot of John P. Mahony, a student at Boston University's College of Business Administration, who has chosen this means of financing his advanced education. He plans to enter the field of hotel management upon graduation.

Young Mahony started his culinary career working in the kitchen of his father's restaurant in Manchester, N. H. All through high school he learned the mysteries of cooking by working with his father, Dennis J. Mahony. Then for the last five summers he has capitalized on his experience by being a cook and chef in several restaurants and hotel kitchens.

For four summers he worked as second cook in a resort hotel at Ogunquit, Maine, and for one year as chef at the hostelry. During this period he was preparing dishes for most of the famous actors, including Donald Woods and Jean Muir, who have appeared at the Ogunquit Playhouse. Last summer he was chef for a large tea room at the same beach and plans to return as the "head man" next summer.

Mahony began his college career at the University of New Hampshire and last year transferred to the evening division of Boston University's College of Business Administration. He is a day student this year and is majoring in business management.

Chelan Takes Azalea City in Tow

With its several passengers, including two women, and 5500 tons of cargo, destined for Liverpool, aboard, the disabled freighter Azalea City turned its nose westward again this morning—at the end of a line attached to the Coast Guard cutter Chelan.

A week ago the ship dropped its propeller 135 miles southeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland, and since then has been waiting in a raging gale for the arrival of the tug Relief, which put out from New York to take it in tow. Although the tug Foundation Franklin, of Halifax, N. S., was soon on the scene proffering assistance, Capt. L. P. M. Ressijac of the Azalea City declined to accept it, and determined to await the Relief.

Today, with the gale subsiding, the Relief still absent, and the Foundation Franklin on its way back to Halifax, the Chelan—which has been standing by for some days—took the wallowing vessel in tow itself, pending the still-expected arrival of the Relief, and headed for Boston. During the week the ship has drifted about 500 miles to a point 900 miles southeast of Boston.

The Waterman Steamship Company of Mobile, Ala., owners of the Azalea City, have shipped a new tail shaft aboard another of their ships, the Arizpah. In the big Navy drydock at Boston the propeller of the latter will be transferred to the Azalea City so that it can begin its trans-Atlantic journey once more without awaiting the making of a new one.

Protests Voiced To New Haven Cuts

Citizens, selectmen, real estate men and others from Dedham, Norwood, Walpole and Norfolk, appeared before State Public Utilities Commission yesterday to oppose the plan of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to discontinue one station in each of these towns as outlined by railroad representatives.

Charles D. Britton, of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce, the first to appear in opposition, charged that the Commission had been already inactive in allowing the railroad to institute the new time-table which went into effect last September 27. He declared that not only should the railroad be forbidden to drop the proposed stations, but it should be ordered to return to the time-tables in effect previous to September 27.

Mr. Britton read a letter written by George L. Newman, traffic manager of the tannery in Norwood, one of the town's largest industries, in which Mr. Newman warned of possible Federal ownership if the railroads "consistently fail to render adequate service."

The danger to real estate values if a station was abandoned was stressed by William C. Kendrick, Town Manager of Norwood. Mr. Kendrick recorded Representative John M. Mutch of Norwood in opposition.

James F. McGowen, Dedham Town Counsel, opposed elimination of the Ashcroft Station in that town, and recorded the Board of Selectmen as opposed.

Walpole's interests were protected by Willis D. McLean, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, who argued strongly against the plan to abandon the Plimptonville station. Citizens and representatives of citizen's clubs in the various towns concerned were also recorded in opposition.

Court Criticizes 'Putting One Over'

"We try to put one over occasionally in the criminal courts," Attorney William R. Scharton admitted yesterday in Suffolk Superior Court when Judge Edward T. Broadhurst reminded him that he had asked an improper question.

The incident occurred during the attorney's argument for a new trial for Melvin F. Jaquith of Brighton, found guilty of armed robbery in the sum of $3. In criticizing a remark by the prosecuting attorney as prejudicial, Mr. Scharton was advised by the court that he himself had put an improper question to a witness.

While Judge Broadhurst held Attorney Scharton's plea under advisement, District Attorney William J. Foley was in conference with District Attorney Warren Bishop of Middlesex County today considering Jaquith's removal to Cambridge on five indictments charging robbery while armed, one of breaking and entering and one of assault with intent to murder.

College Glee Club in Festival

The Boston University Men's Glee Club will present the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from Wagner's "Tannhäuser" as its contribution to the "Festival of College Glee Clubs" which will be p resented by the New England College Glee Club Association in Symphony Hall tomorrow evening at 8:15.

The program includes glee clubs from Bowdoin College, Clark University, Colby College, Connecticut State College, M. I. T., Rhode Island State College, St. Joseph College, Trinity College, University of Vermont, Williams College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Wesleyan University, and Yale University.

Estonian Group Plans Meetings

A series of concert-meetings and church services will be held in Allston and Cambridge this week end under the auspices of the Boston Estonian Society to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Estonian Republic.

Although today is the exact date when in 1918 the Estonian people declared their political independence in order to be a self-governing nation, festivities will be held from Friday through Sunday as follows:

Tomorrow evening at the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University—musical presentations and speakers, including Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard; Karl Kuusik, Consul-General of Estonia in New York; and the Rev. Oscar M. Poeld, President of the Boston Estonian Society.

Saturday evening—a mass meeting in Temple Hall, Cambridge Street, Allston, of Estonians and their neighbors, the Finns. A message from Konstantin Päts, President of the Estonian Republic, is scheduled to be read, and an address will be given by Prof. Theodore Wiel of the American International College, Springfield, Mass.

Sunday evening—a joint evening service in the University Lutheran Parish House, Harvard Square. The Rev. Oscar M. Poeld will speak on "Estonian Independence," and special music will be given by the choir of the Boston Estonian Society under direction of Karl Lamp.

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A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
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5TH MONTH! Most discussed play on N. Y.
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 720,000
Previous day 1,200,315
1938 volume to date 36,189,812
1937 volume to date 103,925,046

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Light profit selling halted the stock market advance today and many leaders stepped back fractions to a point or more.

Encouraging to speculative forces was the fact volume dwindled substantially on the decline. Transfers were at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

The seemingly better turn in European affairs continued to sustain Wall Street sentiment, but some traders were inclined to cash in on the theory the market was due for at least a modest set-back in view of the recent recovery.

Some Resist Retreat

A few aircrafts, utilities, rails, oils and gold mines contested the retreat, although most failed to get out in front to any noticeable extent.

While extreme losses were reduced or cancelled during occasional support intervals, losing stocks included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone, Western Union, Southern Pacific, Johns-Manville and Union Carbide.

Mild improvement was scored by Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Homestake, International Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil of N. J., and Louisville & Nashville.

Chrysler was in the background throughout as guesses varied regarding what the directors would do about a dividend at a meeting after the close.

Bonds Advance

Better-grade corporate bonds followed U. S. Treasury loans into moderately higher ground today. A number of railroad issues also extended previous gains, although the force of the recovery waned.

Sustained support for the bond list seemed to be founded partly on hope business soon would begin to show a seasonal lift. Speculative interest was mainly in rails which led the January decline.

Toward the last hour, gains of fractions to more than a point were contested to International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, American Telephone 3¼s, 1966, Armour of Delaware 4s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, National Dairy 3¾s, Northern Pacific 4s, Shell Union 3½s and Texas Corp. 3⅓s.

Off a little were St. Paul 5s, Alleghany 5s, 1940, stamped, Remington Rand 4¼s and Western Union 5s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Most stocks in the curb exchange worked lower in quiet trading today as the preceding advance tempted profit-taking through the list.

Down fractions to more than a point in late dealings were Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, Niagara Hudson and United Gas.

A few shares moved upstream, notably Newmont Mining, Creole Petroleum and Pennroad. Singer Manufacturing was up 6 on a small transaction.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Remington Rand		Mar. 25	Mar. 4
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

Accumulated

Amer. Pw. & Lt., $6 pf	$1.12½	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Do $5 pf	$.93¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
West Coast Telephone Co. 6% pf	37½c	Mar. 1	Feb. 19

Increased

Imperial Paper & Color	75c S	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Russell Industries, Ltd	11½	Mar. 31	Mar. 16

Initial

Park-Wilshire Co. vtc.	$1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5

Interim

Remington Rand	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 4

Liquidating

Hannibal Bridge Co.	$3.30	Feb. 19	.....

Reduced

Birmingham Fire Ins Co of Alabama	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15

Stock

Nati Life & Accident Inc Co (Nashville)	33⅓%	Mar. 1	Feb. 21

Regular

Allied Chem & D	$1.50 Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 5
Am Bank Note	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do pf	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Am Felt 6%	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Am Optical 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Am Shipbuilding	50c	May 1	Apr. 15
Am Tr. Do (San Francisco)	40c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Balfour Building, Inc vtc	$1.25 Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Bastian-Blessing	40c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bell Tel of Can	$2 Q	Apr. 16	Mar. 23
Can Malartic Gold Mines, Ltd	3c	Mar. 21	Mar. 10
Can Northern Power Corp, Ltd	30c Q	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Can West Nat G L, H & P, Ltd 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Chartered Tr & Ex Co (Toronto, Ont)	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Chi Flexible Shaft	$1 Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 19
Com'with & Sou pf	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Cons G E L P of Balt 5% pf A	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dominguez O Flds	25c M	Feb. 28	Feb. 24
Elec Cont & Mfg	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Foote Bros Co	20c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Gen Acceptance	30c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
do A	30c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Gt West Sugar	60c Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Green (D) 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hackensack Water 7% pf	43¾c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Heime (Geo W)	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Hercules P (new)	40c Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 14
Heywd Wakefield Co 5% B	31c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Honolulu Oil Ltd	25c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Hooker Electroch	$1.50	Feb. 28	Feb. 17
Illinois Bell Tel	$2 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Int Salt Co	37½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Kellogg Co	50c	Mar. 10	Mar. 4
Lack of NJ 4% gtd	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lava Cap Gold Min	3c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Lorillard Co (P)	30c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Mahon (RC) Co	15c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Matieson A Wks	37½c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 5
do pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 5
Nati Lead Co	12½c	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
do pf B	$1.50 Q	May 2	Apr. 22
Niagara Nat Bk	10c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
do	10c Q	June 1	May 20
Oakland Title Ins & G Co (Calif)	$1 Q	Feb. 21	Feb. 21
Ohio Finance Co	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Oneida Ltd	25c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
do 7% pic pf	43¾c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Ontario L & Dev	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Penn T Cp 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Reliance Steel Cp $1.50 conv pf	37½c Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 23
Russell In 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Saguenay P pf	$1.37½ Q	May 1	Apr. 14
San Francisco Rem. Assn Ltd	75c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15

*Payable in $4.50 pf. stock.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
52	36	Acme Stl (4)	2	46	46	46	Feb 16
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26¼	19	Adams-Millis (3a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 23
33	19½	Addressog (1.60)	6	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Advance Rumely					
56¼	48½	Air Reduction (1a)	2	55½	54¾	55¼	
1¾	1	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	1	1	
13¾	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.60a)	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅞	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	+ ¼
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf$30xw	10	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
17¼	12	Alleghany pf$40xw	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	Feb 23
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	16	16	16	
21¾	15¼	Allegheny Steel	7	17½	17½	17½	— ¾
9¾	7½	Allen Industries	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
176½	154½	Al Chem&Dye (6a)	10	169	169	169	—1
9⅝	6	Allied Kid (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 23
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	3	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
9¾	6½	Allied Stra	13	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
53½	42	Allied St pf ($)	1	49	49	49	Feb 23
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝o)	33	46¾	45½	45½	—1¼
18¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 23
3⅜	2⅛	Amal Leather	2	3½	2½	2½	
24	18¼	Amal Leath pf	1	19	19	19	Feb 18
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	6	70½	70	70	—1¾
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	63	62	63	Feb 23
15¾	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	1	15⅜	14½	15	
42½	31¾	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	7	40	39½	38½	—1
90½	70¾	Am Can (4)	14	90⅜	89⅝	89⅝	—1⅝
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	163	163	163	Feb 21
27½	19½	Am Car&Fdy(¼g)	15	25¼	24½	25	— ½
80	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	2	44¼	44	44	+2¾
17¾	12½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	3	15	14⅜	15	— ⅜
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
103	95	Am Chicle (4a)	2	103	102	103	Feb 21
8¾	6	Am Colortype	2	8½	8	8	— ⅛
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	8	13¼	13	13¼	Feb 23
16¾	13¼	Am Crystal B (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	6	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am. & Foreign Pow	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
24	16¾	Am & F P $7 pf	13	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	4	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	21	21	21	—1¼
37¾	33¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	8	36	35⅞	35⅞	Feb 23
2	1⅝	Am Ice	5	2	2	2	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	3	16½	15¾	16½	Feb 7
7⅛	5¾	Am International	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	Feb 23
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	17	23	22½	22½	— ½
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	7	65	63	65	Feb 23
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	7	13½	13¼	13½	
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 18
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	8	34½	33½	33½	—2
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7⅛	4	Am Pow & Lt	25	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1¼k)	12	33	32¼	32¼	— ¾
33	22	Am P&L$5pf(.833¼k)	7	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	*65	14	13½	13⅝	— ¼
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	30	21	20⅝	20⅝	
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	74½	74½	74½	+1½
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19½	19	19	— ¼
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	11½	11	11	— ½
56¾	44¼	Am Sm&R (¾e)	34	53⅜	52¼	53¼	—2¼
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	123	122¾	123¾	Feb 21
51¾	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	35	30½	29⅞	30	—1
11⅜	8¼	Am Stores	1	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (3)	5	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
112	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	+1⅝
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 21
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	140	139¼	139¾	— ¾
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	64	64	64	+ ¼
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	12	65¾	65¼	65½	— ⅜
139¾	138¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139	139	139	— ¼
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	14	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ¼
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Feb 21
5¾	4	Am Woolen	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Feb 23
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	34¼	34	34	—1¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	26	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan '37
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (2¾g)	147	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	—1⅜
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	40	40	40	—1½
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	2	18	18	18	Feb 23
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
		A P W Paper	6	3½	3½	3½	—1⅛
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	4	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100½	100½	100½	Feb 23
6⅞	5¼	Armour (Ill.) (1)	31	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
72	58	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	9	61	60½	61	—1
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	6	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ½
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅛a)	4	7	6⅞	7	Feb 23
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8¾	6¾	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	Feb 17
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	51	39¼	38¼	38⅝	—1½
72	60⅝	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	66	64½	66	Feb 23
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	8	7¼	7	7	Feb 23
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 23
23¾	20	Atl Refining (1)	15	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ½
9⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1
48	42	Atlas Pow (⅝e)	1	43	43	43	Feb 11
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (1½g)	2	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	13	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	

B

10¾	7⅞	Bald Loco et	39	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
10¾	7⅞	Balt & Ohio	30	10¼	10	10	— ¼
13⅜	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34	34	34	Feb 23
19	14¼	Barber Co (1g)	8	18½	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (.5og)	9	9¼	8½	9¼	Feb 23
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	20	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig (.18¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	16	16	16	— ⅜
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww($)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103½	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	82	82	82	Feb 19
14½	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	19	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
18¾	16⅜	Benef Ind Ln (2g)	5	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
39½	29	Best & Co (3½e)	4	40	40	40	+ ½
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	81	59⅝	58½	58⅝	—1½
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5.5% pf ($)	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf ($)	4	95	95	95	Feb 23
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
17⅜	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ¼
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.60g)	101	31	29⅝	30½	+ ⅝
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
13⅞	12	Bond Stra (1.60)	15	12	12	12	Feb 21
19⅝	17½	Borden Co (1.60)	13	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	14	25½	24½	25½	— ⅜
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	7	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	16⅜	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	20	20	20	+2
10⅞	7¾	Bridgprt Br	9	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26¼	19⅜	Briggs Mfg (4g)	14	23¾	22¾	23½	— ¼
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+1⅝
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	30¾	30½	30¾	
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	2	2	Feb 23
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	4	7½	7½	7¾	Feb 23
13⅜	8¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (8)	1	32	32	32	
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	9½	8½	8½	
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (⅝g)	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	19	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
5¾	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
26	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	19	19	19	
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	4	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
9¾	6¾	Buring Mills (1)	16	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
20¾	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
11⅜	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	1	10	10	10	— ½
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1¼a)	3	22	22	22	— ¼
49¼	49¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 18
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	15	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
18⅜	12	Campbell Wyant(1)	18	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	62	19⅜	18¾	19	— ⅛
8½	6¾	Canad Pacific	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	36	36	36	Feb 23
7	4⅞	Capital Ad A (1½g)	1	7	7	7	Feb 23
18	15½	Carpenter St(1.80g)	1	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Feb 23
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
97⅛	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	9	95½	93	93¼	—1¼
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	20	50	49	49	— ¾
102¼	100¼	Caterp Trac pf ($)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	5	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	2	22⅜	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	27¾	27⅜	27½	Feb 19
4½	3¼	Cent Foundry	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11	9½	Cent R R N J	11	11	11	11	Feb 23
8¾	6	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
5½	4¼	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
46½	35¾	Cerro de Pas (1e)	26	43	41½	42½	—1¼
8¾	6	Certain-teed Prod	8	8¼	7½	7½	— ⅛
30½	27	Champ Pap (¾e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 21
13½	7¼	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 9
38½	31½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	21	36⅛	35⅝	36	— ⅛
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
46½	37¼	Ches Corp (3)	3	44	43½	44	+1
14½	10⅞	Chi & E Ill	1	11	11	11	Feb 23
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
4¾	2⅜	Chi & N West	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 21
3	3	Chi Grt West	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4	3	Chi Grt W pf	4	4½	4½	4½	Feb 23
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅝e)	4	13½	13	13	Feb 23
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	9	11¼	11	11	
33½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf ($)	9	30	30	30	Feb 23
1⅞	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2¾	Feb 18
12¾	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 16
18⅜	13⅜	Chick Cot Oil (.6o)	2	16½	16	16	Feb 23
6¾	3¼	Childs Co	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
63½	46¾	Chrysler Corp (10g)	84	56¼	57⅜	57½	—1⅝
13½	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (3)	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
3¾	3¼	City Stores	8	3	3	3	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	2	20	20	20	+1
26½	19¾	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	1	23	22	22	+ ½
40¾	33½	Climax Moly (1.70g)	13	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ½
15½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
128	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	2	123½	122	122	—1
89	84	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	86	86	86	
111¾	8¾	Colgate-Palm P	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm -P pf ($)	1	90	90	90	+2½
27¾	20½	Coll & Alk (1½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
22¾	17¾	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	*2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
21¼	17½	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	*1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
9⅝	6¾	Colum G&El (.60g)	31	8	7¾	7¾	
70	68	Colum G & E pf A($)	1	70	70	70	Feb 23
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
33	28	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	33	33	33	Feb 23
83	76	Colum Carbon (4)	17	71	70	71	Feb 23
38¾	21½	Coml Credit (4a)	19	36¾	35¾	36½	+ ¼
88	86	Comi

Business and Industry

Minimum Coal Prices Abolished; New Schedule to Be Drawn Up

Commerce and Finance

Decline Expected In Canada's Trade First Half of 1938

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Business activity in Canada during the first half of 1938 should not be expected to compare favorably with the same period last year, Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, told the third annual meeting of the shareholders.

His prophecy was based upon what had happened during the last six months of 1937, Mr. Towers said, and he thought the situation was generally understood and discounted in most people's minds. Interest should be directed to the probable course of events later in the year. A satisfactory crop in western Canada would represent a distinct gain over 1937.

Drought Disastrous

"Had it not been for the disastrous drought which affected wide areas of the West," Mr. Towers said, "I believe the volume of business in Canada last year would have risen above the 1926-29 level. In fact, however, the volume was probably somewhat lower. Nevertheless, for the country as a whole, 1937 was a good year."

The Bank of Canada, commonly referred to as the "Central Bank," opened its doors March 11, 1935. Since it is a bank for chartered banks and governments, the governor's address dealt with the wider aspects of finance, international balances, currency fluctuations, stock market and speculative trends and bond price levels.

Soaring prices and speculative activity in stock and commodity markets in the spring of 1937 gave rise to the belief there was bound to be a much heavier demand for credit and that interest rates would rise, Mr. Towers recalled.

High grade bonds reflected this belief in a fall which brought the average price of two typical long-term issues in Canada from a high of $107.26 in January, 1937, to a low of $101.22 in April.

Drop in Share Values

Since then the drastic decline in share values and a reversal of the upward movement in commodity prices resulted in a changed attitude toward gilt edged securities. The two issues referred to sold at an average price of $104.34 last January.

The balance sheet for 1937, already made public, was discussed briefly by Mr. Towers. It showed $2,268,596 available for distribution after providing for contingencies and reserves. This was an increase of $260,000 over 1936.

Dealing with stock market operations, Mr. Towers said: "The experience of the last two years shows again that there should be careful study of the influence of credit facilities upon speculative buying and evidences the desirability of prompt action when the first danger signals appear.

"I do not suggest that even the most conservative policy in regard to margins will ensure any degree of stability in prices; experience elsewhere has given proof to the contrary.

"But caution in the use of credit does mean that there is much less liklihood of those concerned finding themselves in extreme financial difficulties with all that this invoices in the way of an extended period of liquidation and damage to public confidence."

Indications during the past year of an improvement in the demand for high grade bonds on the part of smaller investors had induced the dominion government to allow a longer period of time between the announcement of new issues and the opening of books for subscriptions. This had made it possible for those living in more isolated districts to participate and was proving a popular change.

Bills Outstanding

Dominion Government treasury bills outstanding at the end of December amounted to $150,000,000 the same figure as on Dec. 31, 1936. Average tender rate for the year was .715 per cent for three month maturities, the lowest being .628 per cent Sept. 1 and the highest .816 per cent Nov. 15. Last issue of the year sold at .744 per cent.

Bank of Canada investments in these short term securities varied during the year, holdings at the end of December amounting to $82,300,000, bulk of which was in Dominion Government treasury bills.

Fluctuations of the Canadian dollar against both the United States dollar and sterling were narrower than in 1936, Mr. Towers reported. The entire range against United States currency was 37/64 per cent as compared with 1¼ per cent in 1936. Against the pound sterling the range was 3 1/16 per cent compared with 4 per cent in 1936.

"The volume of international trade, which is conducted directly or indirectly in terms of these currencies, is such that their relative stability during 1937 was a helpful factor of great importance for which credit must be given to the operations of the tripartite agreement, Mr. Towers said.

Rich Gold Quartz Shipped To Tacoma From Nootka

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Running all the way from $35,000 to $140,000 per ton, a shipment of gold quartz has arrived at the Tacoma smelter.

"The richest that I have seen in a lifetime of assaying," is what B. H. Bennetts, local assayer, says of the ore. "There are pieces of solid gold big enough and long enough to hang your hat on, sticking out of the quartz.

Nootka, on the west shore of Vancouver Island, furnished this remarkable ore. While there has begun a small gold rush to that region, gold ore authorities say the shipment is remarkable only for its richness, not for its size. There is no evidence that there are large deposits of gold in the Nootka region.

Boot, Shoe Output Off Slightly in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Production in 1937 of boots, shoes and slippers, other than rubber, has been estimated at 411,968,780 pairs, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from the 1936 output of 415,227,276 pairs, according to a Department of Commerce report.

December output was placed at 21,047,382 pairs, compared with 21,289,936 in November of that year.

Steel Operating Rate in '38 Seen Averaging 50 P. C.

CLEVELAND (AP)—A. J. Hain, managing editor of the magazine Steel, said "the best opinion in the industry" is that this year's steel works operations will average about 50 per cent of capacity, contrasting with 72.3 in 1937.

Steel circles generally expressed moderate optimism about the immediate future of the industry, which now is running at slightly better than 30 per cent of capacity.

Cited as cheering factors by several sources were:

An expected seasonal upturn in the automobile industry, spring-induced farm implement and fence buying, orders expected from railroads if they are granted freight rate increases, and the stabilizing reaffirmation of prices for the second quarter.

Mr. Hain held that the industry believes the operations rate in March will be between 35 and 40 per cent, climbing to between 45 and 50 per cent in May.

"With this estimate by leading producers is the statement that the rate may reach 60 per cent in two of the fall months, encouraged by the approach of national elections," Mr. Hain said.

He declared "the course of steel works operations in the near future will be influenced largely by what develops at Washington. The outlook is fairly promising."

Bank Clearings Off For Fifteenth Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities continued their downward tilt for the fifteenth consecutive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Turnover for the five-day week ended Feb. 23 totaled $3,804,457,000, compared with $5,591,156,000 in the corresponding five-day period a year ago, a drop of 32 per cent, the largest decline in more than three years.

For the latest period clearings fell $492,730,000 from the preceding week, which contrasted with a gain of $12,500,000 in the comparable 1937 week.

New York volume dropped 39.2 per cent to $2,231,561,000 from $3,669,368,000 last year, while the aggregate at outside centers was $1,572,896,000, a decline of 18.2 per cent from $1,921,788,000 from the like 1937 week.

Except for slight gains at Minneapolis, Dallas and Portland, Ore., losses again predominated. The larger percentage declines from last year incurred: Detroit, 30.2; Boston, 28.8; Pittsburgh, 24.5; Louisville, 20.6; Cleveland, 19.9; San Francisco, 19.9, and Buffalo, 17.6.

Volume at Chicago was $226,200,000, or 22.2 per cent under $290,700,000 in 1937.

Senate Body Starts Wool Hearings Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A special Senate committee will start hearings soon in an investigation of the wool industry.

"I can't set a date now but the committee will get together just as soon as possible," said Chairman Adams (D), Colorado. He predicted the hearings would take several weeks.

Lengthy reports by committee investigators were completed this week, Mr. Adams said, and the committee will go over these first.

The committee, appointed to investigate all phases of wool production, transportation and marketing, includes Senators Hatch (D) New Mexico; Murray (D), Montana; Walsh (D), Massachusetts and Frazier (R), North Dakota. Mr. Frazier was named to succeed Senator Steiwer (R), Oregon, who resigned from the Senate.

Western Wool Men To Seek U. S. Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Western wool growers will seek loans totaling about $20,000,000 on their 1937 and 1938 clip, officials of two growers' associations said, if they receive financial aid promised conditionally by Secretary Wallace.

The predictions came from F. R. Marshall, Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, and J. Byron Wilson, McKinley, Wyo., secretary of the Wyoming association.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said Secretary Wallace assured western senators the Commodity Credit Corporation would help the wool men if Congress approved pending legislation to increase its capital to $100,000,000.

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wilson said the producers were holding about 150,000,000 pounds of wool from the 1937 clip and estimated the 1938 clip would total about 350,000,000 pounds. "Of this 500,000,000 pounds, loans will be needed on about 100,000,000 pounds," Mr. Marshall said, "and the average amount sought will be about 20 cents per pound."

N. Y. Exchange Seat Up $3,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $70,000, an increase of $3,000 from previous transaction.

Bituminous Coal Commission Ends Minimum Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission, under pressure from the federal courts, has decided to abolish its minimum prices for soft coal.

At the same time, the commission determined to draw a new price schedule that would meet the court's objections to the old one.

The commission will issue its revocation order immediately, effective at midnight Friday. The current prices went into effect at midnight, Dec. 15, and have been under fire in the courts for the last month.

Consumers Sue

Industrial consumers brought most of the suits, contending that the commission's failure to hold a public hearing before the prices became effective made the prices illegal.

The federal courts agreed. The court of appeals here suspended prices affecting 209 railroads, the city of Cleveland, the 1,462 members of the Associated Industries of New York State, Inc., and the Indiana Gas and Chemical Corporation.

Elsewhere other courts granted similar orders.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and leading producers from the eastern production area, conferred with commission members and advised them to start all over again. They agreed to do so, and unanimously adopted a resolution which said, in part:

Minimum Prices Ended

"As a result of temporary orders issued by the courts, advantages in the buying of coal have been conferred upon certain railroads and other public utilities as well as upon numerous other large consumers of coal, with the result that consumers of coal who have not taken court action, as well as the overwhelming majority of coal producers who are supporting this commission and the prices established by it will be placed at a great disadvantage if the minimum prices now established are kept in effect.

"It is the judgment of this commission that the public interest will best be served by a revocation of the minimum prices and marketing rules and regulations, this to be followed by the re-establishment of such prices and regulations as promptly as can be done and in such a manner as to avoid, wherever possible, technical objections which have been interposed by the (commission) consumer's counsel and others."

Banking Organ Says Business Is Better Than Reports Show

NEW YORK (AP)—Signs that business, in some respects, is better than reports indicate, were cited in the current issue of Banking, publication of American Bankers Association.

"At the beginning of February, for example," the publication said, "public works and utility construction contracts were closed amounting to more than twice the total of the same period last year. Similar contracts by private engineering concerns were also above last year's records.

"These activities will require the purchasing of supplies in a large amount and the orders do not yet appear in any statistical reports."

On basis of long range outlook, the survey said, "it would seem the prospects for the steel business are better than they have been, even during the period preceding the rise which began two years ago."

The publication reported "a considerable degree of hope prevails in all quarters that basic recovery will get under way during the spring season but there is general agreement that co-operation between government, labor and business is an absolute prerequisite."

World Tin Output In 1937 a Record

NEW YORK (AP)—World production of tin in 1937 reached a record of 206,900 tons, an increase of 27,000 tons over 1936, a bulletin by the International Tin Research Development Council disclosed.

World apparent consumption was placed at 197,300 tons, also a record, and an increase of 36,600 tons over 1936. Estimated consumption in manufacture increased by 8,000 tons to 172,000 tons. The discrepancy between the two computations of consumption indicated, the council said, an appreciable increase in consumers' stocks in 1937.

Apparent consumption in the United States was the highest on record at 86,663 tons, an increase of nearly 19 per cent over 1936.

Arizona's Lettuce Crop Boosts Farmers' Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Lettuce, more than any other one crop, was responsible for raising cash receipts of Arizona farmers from $48,826,000 in 1936 to $58,049,000 in 1937, according to a new kind of report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Acreage in lettuce was about the same, 31,500 in 1936 and 30,500 in 1937. But because of better markets, more of the 1937 production was harvested and 4,390,000 crates were shipped, compared with 3,790,000 the previous year. (A crate averages five dozen heads.) Returns to growers: $4,669,000 in 1936, $7,552,000 in 1937.

Although Arizona's cotton crop rose from 191,000 to an all-time high of 280,000 bales, its value increased only from $8,980,000 to $9,525,000. Cotton seed dropped even more sharply in price and brought the farmers only $1,725,000, which was $805,000 less than in 1936.

Total value of all crops rose from $25,950,000 to $30,375,000, livestock and livestock products from $22,500,000 to $26,375,000; government payments from $376,000 to $1,299,000.

American Shipping Problems Continue to Puzzle Experts

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some people here think that new uncertainties which have crept into the shipping picture in recent months have substantially darkened the rosy prospects for the revival of the American merchant marine which were held a year ago as a result of the passage in 1936 of the Merchant Marine Act.

While it is true that the Act provides for substantial government subsidies in both construction and operation of our merchant marine, new difficulties have been steadily coming to the surface like the crop of stones that a new England farm annually raises. A large number of these difficulties, including the labor impasse and the scanty finances of most American ship lines, were thoroughly reviewed by the Mercantile Commission under Chairman Kennedy in its exhaustive report submitted to Congress on Nov. 10; a few more have come to light since then.

Some people here are inclined to feel that one of the difficulties is involved in the attitude of the Commission itself. While steadily preaching the doctrine that our shipping must be privately owned —which is, in fact, one of the stated purposes of the Act of 1936—the Commission's actions are thought here to have leaned in many cases toward government ownership, or at least toward making the position of the private companies so difficult as to require that we have either a government-owned merchant marine or none at all.

Ships Fast Become Obsolete

In a nutshell, the condition of the shipping industry is this: The last great era of cargo ship construction in this country was near the end of the war, almost 20 years ago. There having been no cargo ships constructed since then, and the efficient life of a cargo ship being estimated at round 20 years, our merchant marine will be nearly 100 per cent obsolete in another five years. Between now and then it must be modernized with new vessels or junked in the face of competition from modern, speedy, low-cost foreign ships.

But to finance this new construction American ship-owners have little or no money. And their costs, both of original construction in American shipyards, and of operation with American labor, are way above competing foreigners' costs. They got some disguised subsidies under the Jones-White Act of 1928 through postal contracts, but Congress was dissatisfied with the way these were distributed and while they promoted some construction it was for the most part of passenger and not cargo ships.

So the Act of 1936 stipulated that the government, through the Maritime Commission, should subsidize American operators, first in construction and then in operation, by the difference between American and foreign costs. Estimating these differences, which is mostly guesswork, was left to the Commission, half of whose membership are said to favor government ownership and operation anyway, and the other half to be sympathetic to private ownership and operation.

Federal "Niggardly" Attitude

The first hitch in the new program is charged here to the Commission in its attitude toward the transition of the operators from the old oceanmail contracts to the new outspoken subsidies. The Commission has tried to drive hard bargains with the companies in this transition. In some cases it actually withheld, for bargaining purposes, the contract payments legally payable to the companies between Feb. 1 of last year and June 30 when the old system expired. A half dozen companies have felt it necessary to sue the government in the Court of Claims for these payments.

The Commission has also taken an alleged niggardly attitude toward the companies' claims for "adjustment of capital-cost differential" under the old Jones-White Act. The companies say they built a number of ships under the old law on the understanding that the ocean-mail subsidies would over a period of years enable them to amortize the high cost of construction in the United States; and they assert that now the old law is swept away by Congress, they are entitled to an adjustment for the money spent under the old understanding, even though in some cases the Commission finds them in such parlous financial condition that it does not now think they should be kept alive corporately any further with 1936-Act subsidies.

Bids Unexpectedly High

Now comes this month another serious difficulty. Along in December the Commission asked for bids from American shipyards on a new and modern design of cargo ship called the C-2. Twelve ships were to be bid on, no yard to get more than four. The bids were opened on Feb. 1, and turned out to be well above what everybody expected—in some cases 50 per cent higher. Mr. Kennedy wrote to the President in manifest distress, and intimated that the Commission might have to either get the Government to do the building, which is improbable, or take only the lowest bids, which come from the least reliable shipyards, or get the work done abroad, which appears illegal under the Act.

Shipyard people point out first that the reason for the high prices is that wage rates are very high and material costs are high; and, second, that the Government is largely protected against these high bids because shipbuilders are not legally entitled to more than 10 per cent profit over cost; so if they take a contract at a high bid price of perhaps $3,000,000 per ship and their costs are actually only $1,800,000 they are not entitled to receive more than their costs plus $180,000, or just under $2,000,000.

Outsiders note that the new naval building program will soon be occupying so large a proportion of the country's shipbuilding ways that probably a good many of the shipyards don't care whether they get the C-2 merchant marine orders or not, as they will soon be booked up to capacity.

High Costs Alarm Shippers

The potential crimp which this puts in the rejuvenation of our merchant marine, however, regardless of who or where the blame lies, is that ship operators are somewhat alarmed at the height of building costs which these bids reveal. Some of them are reported thinking seriously of whether it might not be wiser to give up their claim for subsidies by getting their ships built abroad and then operating them under foreign flags, which would exempt them from the rigid requirements of the law regarding the employment of American seamen, minimum wages, etc.

One further difficulty of an involved nature looms. Under the present law ship operators obtaining subsidies are required to make down payment on new ships of 25 per cent of the total cost in American shipyards. Everybody seems to agree that even this meager down payment is too much for their slim pocketbooks. So one of the amendments to the Act, now under consideration in the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Committe on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, would lower this to 25 per cent of the foreign cost, which would in practice cut their required down payment approximately in half.

The catch in the situation is that while a number of lines have now signed long-term contracts with the Maritime Commission under which, as the law intended, the Commission will give them subsidies and they in turn will embark on construction programs, these contracts have been made to hinge on the liberalization of the law now in Congressional committee. If these proposed liberalizing amendments aren't passed (they include other items beside the cut in the down payment) then the deal is off. And it looks as though they might not be passed. Senate consideration has been held up by the filibuster.

Mediation Board Unlikely

This is not so serious, however, as the fact that the Copeland bill in the senate links this liberalization with another feature, the establishment of a Maritime Mediation Board similar to the long-established Rail Mediation Board. Senator Copeland is reported to have said he wouldn't consider a bill without this feature. Chairman Kennedy of the Maritime Commission favored it (even though Madam Perkins said the time wasn't ripe). But the House Committee, and probably the House with it, is not in the mood for a maritime Mediation Board. Labor is on the top of the wheel and wants to wait till it can consider its power.

So, for lack of House support the Senate bill may fail; and for lack of the Senate bill becoming law, the agreements under which the new construction program begins may fail; and for lack of this private construction, our private merchant marine may fail; and for lack of that, the government, in the person of the Maritime Commission, may step in the breach.

One of Mr. Kennedy's final remarks in office was to the effect that government ownership and operation seemed almost inevitable. It is to be noted that the C-2 bids were asked for under Title VII of the Act, under which the government may build and then either charter or operate. And the Commission recently found a clause in the Act which permits it to buy three ships now being operated between New York and San Francisco by Panama Pacific, which it will transfer to the increasingly popular South American runs. But the government will own them as it owned the Algic.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-sixth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

If an automobile is used for both business and pleasure, all of the maintenance and operating expenses connected therewith, which constitute allowable deductions for federal income-tax purposes, should be alocated to the two uses on the basis of the time that it is used for each. For example, if the total expense of operation and maintenance, plus depreciation, for the taxable year amounted to $800, and the car was used three fourths of the time for business and the balance of the time for pleasure, the allowable deduction for federal income-tax purposes would be $600.

If a law which imposes a tax on gasoline shows that the tax is imposed on the consumer and not on the dealer, the consumer may deduct as a tax, for federal income-tax purposes, the amount of the gasoline tax paid by him; but the taxpayer must have kept records of the payment of such taxes in order that the deduction may be substantiated as is required by the law and the regulations. The federal gasoline tax is not deductible by the consumer. A taxpayer may ascertain whether the gasoline tax imposed by a State is deductible by the consumer or by the dealer by addressing an inquiry to the collector of internal revenue for his district.

In any case, where the gasoline purchased is used for business purposes the tax may be added to the cost of the gasoline and deducted as a business expense; but where that is done, the gasoline tax cannot be deducted separately under the item of taxes.

Nevada Livestock Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARSON CITY, Nev.—Loans approved in Nevada by the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association for January, according to Vernon Metcalf, secretary of the association, totaled $336,000. In January, 1937, Mr. Metcalf stated that the total approvals were a little short of $181,000.

Consumer Group Asking for Voice In Federal Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—An investigation of rising living costs and establishment of an independent consumers' agency in the Federal Government were asked of President Roosevelt today by a delegation of 25 from the Consumers' National Federation, newly organized consumer organization "clearing house."

First Concerted Effort

Miss Persia Campbell, executive secretary of the Federation, pointed out that this is the first time a group of consumers have come to Washington to press upon the President the importance of their interests in Administration price and production policies.

"It is also the first concerted effort made since the termination of the consumers' advisory board of the NRA to get consumer representation in the Federal Government," she said.

In addition to urging creation of a central service agency for consumers in the Federal Government such as is now maintained for farmers and business men, the group backed President Roosevelt in his declaration for greater abundance for the low-income people of the country referred to in his recent statement on prices.

They also asked a Congressional investigation by a special joint committee into the "flagrant underconsumption of the necessities of life; into the commercial practices and devices which make it impossible for the housewife to get her money's worth; into business and financial controls which deny to workers and farmers the right to enjoy the abundant standard of living which they are ready and able to produce.

Consumer Movement Broad

"Another significant feature of this delegation," Miss Campbell said, "is that it has a broad base in the low-income consumers. The consumer movement today concerns itself with the consumption problems of both city and farm people. It has the increasing support of labor unions and farm groups who realize their common interest in attacking the jams of our economic system that prevent the mass of consumers from getting a decent standard of living. It is significant to note that among the delegates are well-known labor men and a representative of farmer-consumer interests."

The five representatives of the group who presented the federation's plan to the President were Helen Hall, Director of Henry Street Settlement House, New York, and chairman of the Consumers' National Federation; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union and New York City councilman; Felice Louria, executive secretary, New York City Consumers' League; Ruth Ayres, chairman of the continuation committee of the High Cost of Living Conference, New York; and Robert S. Lynd, author of "Middletown" and head of the Department of Sociology of Columbia University.

During a two-day stay here, the group will also confer with heads of national women's organizations, labor leaders, members of Congress and Government bureaus, concerned with consumer problems.

Power Output Off 7 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended February 19 totaled 2,059,165,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of .3 of 1 per cent over 2,052,302,000 in the preceding week but a drop of 6.9 per cent under 2,211,818,000 in the comparable 1937 period, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage declines from a year ago according to major geographic regions: New England 10.3, middle Atlantic 2.1, central industrial 13.8, west central .02, southern states 3.9, Rocky Mountain 8.7, Pacific coast 1.6.

Crude Oil Output New Seasonal High

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude oil production rose to the highest level ever recorded at this season of the year in the week ended Feb. 19, the American Petroleum Institute indicated.

The crude flow jumped 44,750 barrels daily to 3,369,250 barrels, the report stated. The bulk of the gain occurred east of California.

Imports of crude and refined oils dropped to 953,000 barrels from 1,258,000 barrels a week ago.

Advance in Price Of Export Copper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Foreign and domestic copper markets showed continued activity yesterday as electrolytic prices abroad recorded a further advance to 10.40 cents, highest since Jan. 18. Domestic consumers entered the market here for heavier commitments than in several months.

Speculative buyers accounted for a certain part of the volume as a result of the clearer political picture on the Continent.

January Lead Shipments, Stocks Up; Output Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic shipments of lead rose during January over the previous month, although production decreased and month-end stocks increased, according to figures released by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

	Jan. '38	Jan. '37	Dec. '37
Production	39,186	43,634	49,581
Stock at end	133,401	180,778	128,131
Domestic shipments	34,833	43,718	34,639

Westinghouse Head

Blank & Stoller

George H. Bucher

Elected President of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. He Was Formerly Executive Vice-President and Has Been Employed by the Company Since 1900. Frank A. Merrick, President Since 1929, Was Elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Way Being Cleared For New Setup Of N. Y. Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, (AP)—The way has been further cleared for transition of the New York Stock Exchange from the old regime to the new one of a paid president and a revised administrative setup.

A special committee of members, under the chairmanship of E. H. H. Simmons, former president of the exchange, presented to the governing committee an amendment to the constitution providing the mechanical means of "modernizing" the exchange, following closely the lines proposed several weeks ago by a group representative of exchange and non-exchange interests under the leadership of Carle C. Conway, chairman of the board of Continental Can Co.

Calling for a paid president, who would be the chief administrative officer of the exchange, and providing for a board of governors representing the general public as well as the exchange, the amendment was taken under consideration by the governing committee and if approved will be presented to the membership for a vote around March 3.

Inasmuch as the governing committee has already indicated its acceptance of the Conway Committee's proposals — which also gained the commendation of Chairman Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission—it was expected in exchange circles that the amendment would be approved by the membership some time around the middle of March.

The new regime, however, would not go into effect until after the election of the incoming board of governors at the annual meeting May 9. The governors would subsequently choose the new president.

Profit-Sharing Plans Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Profit - sharing plans for executives have proved more successful on the whole than similar plans for wage earners, a study published by the National Industrial Conference Board revealed here.

Australia's 10 Trading Banks Break Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Figures received here from the 10 trading banks operating in Australia show that in the last quarter of 1937 deposits and advances each rose to record levels.

Deposits rose to the new high of £314,088,000 (approximately $1,575,000,000), representing a lift of £22,760,000 over the whole year. The previous record for deposits was established in the June, 1937, quarter with a total of £313,152,000.

Advances reached £274,320,000 at the end of December, pushing up the increase for the year by £6,691,000. The previous quarterly record for advances was held by the December, 1929, quarter when the peak was £271,410,000.

Follow Roosevelt's Advice

The higher deposit level reflects the increased income coming into Australia through better export prices. The continued expansion of trade and business activity within the Commonwealth, coupled with rising imports, increased the demand for bank advances.

"We are more likely to be successful if we study the problem calmly in good times than if we improvise emergency measures at the last minute," W. B. Reddaway, young English economist whose evidence influenced the Arbitration Court in its 1937 decision to raise the basic wage rate for Australia, stated before he left Melbourne University to return to England.

He said the only positive measures Australia required at present consisted of preparation and planning and, more important, the negative policy of avoiding acts likely to pile up trouble for the future.

Negative Policies Needed

Among the latter he classed governmental borrowing. In the present period of high costs and low unemployment, Australia should not attempt new and extensive public works but merely plan them for immediate execution early in any future slump.

Government finance should not be made available for additional closer settlement on dear or unsuitable land if Australia wished to avoid repetition of old mistakes.

On the positive side, Mr. Reddaway, in common with local economists, has advised Australia to build up a substantial reserve of London funds. This was necessary good-times insurance against any recession in national prosperity.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Hungary Proposes Debt Settlement Without Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The Hungarian Government's proposal to resume debt payments to the United States, but only of the original principal borrowed, was made public today by John Pelenyi, Hungarian Minister to the United States.

It was this proposal, presented to the State Department some time ago, which President Roosevelt submitted to Congressional leaders a week ago, and created a momentary flurry. For American officials thought that perhaps the Hungarian offer might be a trial balloon, and that if it were accepted, other and more important debtors would come along.

The Hungarian proposal amounts to cancellation of all interest charges on the debt, and payment in a series of annuities spread over 30 years of the original principal, minus what has already been paid before the transfers were suspended.

Applied to the British, French, or other debts, the offer from Budapest would amount to something like a 50 per cent scaling-down of past debt settlements, and re-funding on a 30-year basis without interest. It is considered that Congress, which must ratify any settlement, would not accept such an offer in anything like its present mood.

In his statement today, Minister Pelenyi carefully explained that his proposal was strictly on Hungary's own initiative "and has nothing to do with the indebtedness of other governments toward the United States." He also said that "it has nothing to do furthermore with any trade agreement negotiations with the United States which Hungary does not contemplate at present, or with the Johnson Act, the provisions of which do not interest Hungary as she has no desire for further borrowings in the United States."

The text of the offer follows:

(A) That all payments hitherto made by the Hungarian Government under the debt settlement of 1924 to the United States (approximate amount $478,000) should be recalculated as credited against original principal ($1,685,000).

(B) That the original principal ($1,685,000) of the amount borrowed less the preceding amount paid ($478,000) or $1,207,000 be paid in full in a series of annuities.

(C) The sum total of these annuities shall be equal to this reduced principal and shall be in the form of dated non-interest-bearing notes falling due at specified dates. These annuities shall run for a period of approximately 30 years (and hence each would be approximately in the amount of $39,000).

The Hungarian Government also points out that the sum of its annuities, with amounts previously paid, "would be identical with the whole original amount borrowed, and thus represent an exact and full discharge of the debt." It states that the settlement closely approximates the settlement the United States reached with Austria in 1930, and with Greece, Italy, and Yugoslavia previously.

Explaining the background of its debt, and the reasons for the current lapse of payments, the Hungarian minister's aide-memoire to the American Government states:

Faced With Famine

Hungary, normally a wheat and flour exporting country, was faced in 1920 with a threatening famine. It became necessary therefore to purchase on credit from the United States Grain Corporation 13,890 tons of gour at a price of $121.37 per ton and the Hungarian Government became indebted to the American Government for the cost of this purchase in the amount of $1,685,835.

This debt was funded into interest-bearing bonds in 1924. The funded principal amount of these bonds was $1,939,000 since there was included in the total an amount of $253,000 which has accrued as interest between 1920 and 1924.

The Hungarian-American debt settlement was worked out on the same basis as the British-American debt funding settlement, containing none of the concessions which were later granted from those terms to other countries. The total principal to be repaid included, as has already been remarked, a large element of accrued interest. Furthermore the annual payments becoming due on the new principal from the very beginning of the agreement contained a large element of interest payment.

This is in contrast to the settlements reached with other Danubian countries which had likewise incurred relief debts to the American Government at about the same time and for similar purposes. In these other funding arrangements the annuities provided for the years between 1924 and 1931 were all on account of the principal amount of indebtedness.

Since the summer of 1937 the Hungarian Government has been emerging from the moratorium which for several years has interrupted payments on all kinds of Hungarian foreign debts to all classes of creditors in all parts of the world. Arrangements on a provisional and temporary basis have been worked out with various groups of creditors. Concurrently a payment of $9,828.16 was made to the American Government on Dec. 15, 1937.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export 10.25-.40. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 42.25; future 42.37½. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-.60; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 4.75. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Elected Boston Bank Director

John A. Sweetser of Brookline, Mass., president of Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., has been elected a director of the First National Bank of Boston.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-40 June	106.4	106.4	106.4
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.6	107.6	107.6
4 3¼s '41	107.18	107.17	107.18
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 3¼s '45-43	108	108	108
13 3¼s '46-44	108	107.29	108
7 4s '54-44	113	113	113
7 2¾s '47-45	104.19	104.17	104.19
4 2½s '45	103.18	103.18	103.18
2 3¾s '56-46	111.13	111.13	111.13
8 3s '48-46	106.1	105.31	106.1
1 3½s '49-46	106.26	106.25	106.26
5 4¼s '52-47	117.17	117.12	117.13
12 2¾s '51-48	102.24	102.21	102.24
3 2½s '52-49	100.8	100.8	100.8
50 2¼s '54-5'	101.26	101.24	101.25
5 3s '55-51	104.25	104.23	104.23
8 2¾s '60-55	102.22	102.18	102.18
2 2¾s '59-56	101.21	101.19	101.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47-42	103.2	103.2	103.2
1 3¼s '64-44	104.17	104.17	104.17
6 3s '49-44	104.4	104.3	104.4

Home Owners' Loan

32 2¾s '49-39	102.9	102.7	102.9
8 2¼s '44-42	102.4	102.2	102.3
28 3s '52-44	104.4	104.3	104.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s '44	70	69⅞	69⅞
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	32	32
53 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104½	104¼	104½
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	93	93	93
18 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113½	113¼
35 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101½	101¼	101½
26 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101½	101¼	101½
9 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105	104½	104½
1 Ark Del 4s '57	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Arm Del 4s '55	91	90½	90
17 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
21 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	101	100½	101
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	100	100	100
60 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105¼	104¾	105¼
1 ACLine 1st 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
5 ACL cit 4s '52	71	71	71
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 Sald Loco 5s '40 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	36	35¾	36
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	68	68	68
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	33⅜	33	33⅜
3 B&O 5s '96 P	32¼	32¼	32¼
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	32	31¾	32
74 B&O cv 4½s '60	27½	26¾	27
10 B&O 4s '48	65	65	65
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	127¼	127¼	127¼
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102¼	102½
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94½	95
51 Beth Stl 3½s '52	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
1 Big Sandy 4s '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	44	44	44
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104⅜	104¼	104¼
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	54⅜	54½	54⅜
17 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102¼	102	102¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	66½	66½	66½
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	91½	91½	91½
1 Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	106½	106½	106½
1 Bur Gen 4½s '81	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Bush Term 5s '55	37	37	37
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120¾	120⅝	120¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118	118	118
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
2 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
17 Can Pac 5s '54	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	96	96	96
9 Can Pac 4s perp	85½	85½	85½
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Caro C & O 5s '38	100	100	100
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59	7	7	7
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6½	6½	6½
12 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99	98¾	98¾
2 Cen Ill It 3½s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Cen Ill Ry 3¾s '62	105½	105½	105½
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	65½	65¼	65¼
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Cen Steel 8s '41	116½	116½	115½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	66	66	66
1 C G Indn cn 5s '49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 C & O 3½s '96 D	96½	96½	96½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	96¾	97
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	22½	22½	22½
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	101¾	100¾	100¾
20 CB&Q 4s '77	95¾	95	95
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	104⅞	104¼	104⅜
5 CB&Q 4s 1I '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	102½	102⅜	102½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	17	17
34 Chi Gt West 4s'59	21½	21	21¼
2 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	12½	12¼	12¼
72 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4¼
6 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	32½	32	32½
2 CM&SP gen 4s'89	21½	21½	21½
11 CH&NW 6½s'36	20	19½	20
7 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	19½	18⅞	18⅞
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	6¼	5⅞	6
49 Chi & NW 4s'87	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 C R I & P 4s'88	18¼	18¼	18¼
7 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108¼	107¼	108¼
14 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	86	86	86
15 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	89½	88⅞	89½
2 Childs Co 5s'43	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Chi Un Tr'mn 3½s'71	107	107	107
4 CCC&StL 4½s'77	65¾	65½	65½
6 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	81	81	81
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	96	96	96
6 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	88¾	88½	88½
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	83	83	83
2 Col & So 4½s'80	44	44	44
1 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
19 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
14 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104	103¾	104
1 ComwlthEd 5s '54	112¾	112¼	112¾
2 Comwlth Ed 4½s'56	114¼	114¼	114¼
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¾	107¼	107¼
36 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104¾	104⅛	104¾
16 Con Edis 3½s'56	102⅛	102¼	102¼
4 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
25 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99½	99¾
5 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	107	107	107
8 Consum Pow 3½s'70	103½	103⅜	103½
8 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Container Cor 6s'46	102½	102½	102½
8 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	39¼	39	39
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
4 D & R G 4s'36	14½	14½	14½
1 D & R G West 5s'55	7½	7½	7½
1 D & R G West 5s'78	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Des Plaines Val 4½s'47	42	42	42
10 Det Ed 5s'52	108⅛	108⅛	108¼
5 Detroit Ed 5s '40 st	113⅝	113	113⅝
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	122	122	122
11 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	100¼	100	100¼
3 El Paso NatGas4½s51	103½	103½	103½
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	16¾	17
22 Erie rfg 5s '75	17	17	17
23 Erie gen lien 4s '96	30¼	30	30
6 Erie cv 5s B	22	22	22
6 Erie & Jer 4s' 55	60¾	60½	60½
7 Fairbanks More 4s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	97½	97½	97½
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	6¾	6¼	6⅝
4 Fla E Sts 4½s'59	58	58	58
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
5 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
33 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	56	54	54
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97½	97½	97½
9 Goodrich 6s 45	92½	92½	92½
8 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	87½	87	87½
37 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¾	99½	99½
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92½	92	92⅜
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80½	80¼	80½
3 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9⅜	9½
11 Gulf St Util 4s 66	102½	102½	102½
4 Hous DlTr 5½s'59 40	101	100½	101
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	23½	23½	23½
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	53½	53	53½
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20½	20⅜	20⅜
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	41	40⅝	41
2 Ill Cen 4s 55	46	46	46
33 Ill Cen 3½s 66	38⅛	37⅞	38
33 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	41⅞	41	41⅞
16 Ill Steel 4½s 40	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
5 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	105⅛	105	105¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	57½	57½	57½
7 Interb R Tr 6s '32	19½	19½	19½
9 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	55¼	55¼	55¼
7 Interlake Iron 4s '47	81	81	81
18 Int Hydro El 6s '44	63½	63¼	63½
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	43¼	43¼	43¼
19 Int Paper 5s '47	86¾	86	86
11 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	86¾	86¼	86¾
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	57	55¼	57
66 Int T&T 5s '55	60¾	58	60
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '39	65	65	65
1 Kansw &2Mich 4s'90	90	90	90
2 K C South 5s '50	64	64	64
10 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	107½	108¼
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	57¾	57¼	57¼
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	87¼	87	87
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	97½	97½	97½
41 Lautaro Nit inc'75	30¾	30¼	30¾
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	26	25⅝	25⅝
11 Leh Val 4s 2003	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Leh Val HTermS5'54	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Leggett & M 7s '44	130	130	130
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	123	122	123
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	76	75⅞	76
7 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	105½	105½	105½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	97	97
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93	92½	93⅛
19 Lou & N un 4s '40	102⅛	102½	102⅛
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	85¾	85½	85⅝
1 Manhat Ry 4s '99	30	30	30
2 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	100	100	100
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108½	108¾
5 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	100½	100½	100½
1 Mil Spark & NW 4s '47	20	20	20
1 MSP & SS M 4½s 1st 5s '38	13	13	13
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	22	22	22
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	65	65	65
22 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	42	41½	42
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23¾	23¾	23¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 78G	24	24	24
20 Mo Pac 5s 80H	24	24	24
12 Mo Pac 5s 81I	24	24	24
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	7½	7½	7½
19 MonWPaPub4½s60	102⅛	102	102⅛
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	58	58	58
1 Mor&Es3½s2000	66½	66½	66½
25 Nat Dairy2¾s51ww	100⅝	99⅞	100
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	105	105	105
1 Nat Ry Mex4s 77	2½	2½	2½
15 Nt RRMex4s51asd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7 Natl Steel 4s 65	106	106	106
7 NE T&T 4½s61B	122	121⅝	121⅝
2 NJ P&L 4½s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	91	91	91
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	62½	62½	62½
3 NO Tex&M 5s35A	31	31	31
11 NO Tex&M4½s56	33	33	33
1 NY&Erie 1st 4s 47	98½	98½	98½
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	66½	66½
8 NYC 4½s 2013A	61¼	61	61
2 NYC 2¾s 72	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60¾	60½	60¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	89	89	89
3 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	63½	63½	63½
10 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	58¼	57½	58⅛
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	51½	51⅛	51¼
4 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	78½	78½	78½
5 NY Conn 4½s '53	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
5 NY Dock Co 5s '38	54	54	54
3 NY Dock 5s '36 ct	50	49¾	50
4 NY Edis 3¼s'65	104	103⅝	103¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 NY Lack&W4s'73A	64	64	64
6 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	21¼	21	21¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 NY & R Gas6s'51A	76	76	76
9 NY Steam 6s '47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18 NY Steam 5s '56	105⅛	105	105
6 NY Steam 5s '51	104	104⅝	104⅝
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 NY Tel 3¼s '57	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	67	67	67
3 NY W&Bost4½s'46	5½	5½	5½
25 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	94	93	94
1 Norf Sou 5s'61A	16	16	16
8 Norf & W 4s '96	118	118	118
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	102	102	102
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	104	103¾	103¾
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80¾	80½	80½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	73	73	73
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	68½	68½	68½
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	92	91⅞	91⅞
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61¾	61¼	61¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	102	102
33 Ohio Ed 4s'67	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 OklahomG&E 3¾s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Ont PwNFall 5s '43	112¾	112¼	112¾
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
23 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	102	102	102
1 Pac G&E 3s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	109¾	109¼	109¾
12 Pac T&T 3¾s'66C	104¼	104¼	104¼
17 Pac T&T 3¾s '66 B	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Para Bway 4s'55	58	58	58
2 Para Pict 6s '55	92	92	92
1 Para Pict 3¼s'47	74	74	74
38 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	97	96¾	96⅞
5 Pen Co 4s '63	96¼	95⅝	95⅝
3 Pen RR gen 5s'68	108⅝	108½	108⅝
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s'84E	97½	97½	97½
3 Pen RR 4s '58	111¾	111⅝	111¾
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	93½	93½	93½
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	84	84	84
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73½	73½
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107	107¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	109½	109½	109½
7 Phila Co 5s 67	87½	87	87½
19 Phil Elec 3½s 67	107	106¾	106¾
2 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	18	18	18
18 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
2 West Md 5½s '77A	94	94	94
3 West Md 4s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
13 Western Un 5s '51	63½	62⅝	62⅝
8 Western Un 5s '60	61½	61½	61½
12 West Shore 4s 2361	66¼	65	65
1 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6 Wis Cen 4s '49	14	14	14
4 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98½	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	54	53⅞	53⅞
10 Akershus 5s '63	100½	100½	100½
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	7	7	7
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	7	7	7
52 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82¾	82½	82¾
8 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	82⅜	82 1/4	82¾
10 Argentine 4½s '71	92	91⅝	92
7 Australia 5s '55	106¼	106	106¼
2 Australia 4½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
24 Austria 7s '57	79½	79½	79½
10 Belgium 6s '55	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Bergen City 5s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Berl City El 6½s'51	28½	28¼	28¼
6 Brazil 8s'41	20	19½	20
8 Brazil 6½s26-57-	18	18	18
9 Brazil 6½s' '27-57	18	17⅞	17⅞
6 Buen A 4½s 4-s'77	61¾	61½	61¾
2 Buen A 6½s'61 st	73¾	73½	73¾
7 Bulgaria 7½s'68	32¼	32⅛	32¼
10 Bulgaria 7s'67	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
3 Canada 4s'60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8 Canada 3½s'61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Canada 3s'67	96¼	96⅛	96¼
17 Canada 2½s'45	101½	101¼	101½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Chile Mt'g 6s'57	17¾	17½	17¾
7 Chile 6s'60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s'61 Sept	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s'62	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s'63	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
8 Chilean Mun 7s'60	14	14	14
6 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	14½	14½	14½
2 Copenhag 5s'52	101	101	101
7 Copenhag 4½s'53	99½	99½	99½
23 Cuba 5½s'45	78½	78½	78½
1 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	104	104	104
1 Cuba 5s (1014) '49 A	106	106	106
1 Czecho 8s'52	90	90	90
6 Denmark 6s'42	105¾	105½	105½
2 Denmark 5½s'55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Denmark 4½s'62	101½	101¼	101½
5 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	62	61⅞	62
3 Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	62	62	62
1 Fiat 7s 46	94½	94½	94½
1 French 7½s 41	107	107	107
3 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	31½	31½	31½
23 GerGov 5½s65	27½	27½	27½
21 Ger Gov 5½s65unst	24½	24½	24½
17 Ger Gov't 7s 49	24	23½	23½
1 GtConEIPJap 7s 44	73	73	73
1 GtConEIPJap6½s50	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Helsingfors 6½s 60	105¼	104¾	105¼
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s47B	75	75	75
12 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	64½	63½	63½
16 Italy 7s 1951	81	80½	80½
13 Japan 6½s 54	73¾	72¾	73¾
10 Japan 5½s 65	60½	60½	60½
5 Lombard El 7s 52	63	62½	62½
2 Met Water 5½s 50	103	102⅝	102⅝
3 Milan City 6½s 52	64¾	64¼	64¼
7 Minas Ger 6½s 58	10	9¾	9¾
3 Minas Ger 6½s'59	10	9¾	9¾
1 N Sou Wales 5s'58	102½	102½	102½
2 Norway 4½s'56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Norway 4½s'65	104½	104¼	104½
6 Orient Dev 6s '53	59½	59⅛	59½
7 Orient Dev 5½s '58	55	54	55
1 Oslo City 4½s'55	102	102	102
24 Panama 5½s'53	102¼	101½	102¼
1 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	39½	39½	39½
1 Peru 7s '59	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
42 Peru 1st 6s '60	10⅜	10	10⅜
17 Peru 2d 6s 1961	10⅜	10	10⅜
9 Poland 6s '50	57½	56⅝	57⅛
3 Poland 7s '47	79	79	79
1 Poland 6s '40	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 Rome 6½s'52	67⅞	67½	67½
4 Sao Paul City 6½s'57	9¾	9¾	9¾
21 Sao Paulo 8s 7s

Disks Favor Vocal Soloists And Choirs in Latest Output

Review of Recordings

Vocal recordings in all fields of music seem to dominate record lists at present. Highlights of these offerings are another song recital by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, a "Symphony for Voices" of Roy Harris by the Westminster Choir, and the remaining half of the Bach Passion According to St. Matthew.

In the orchestral field a welcome addition to Beethoven symphonic literature has arrived in a recording of Beethoven's First Symphony by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting.

Details of the vocal lists this month are as follows:

Second Song Recital by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, Six Victor records in album. Miss Lehmann has arranged a group of lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Wolf, Marx, Franz and Jensen. Further hearings will bring out additional beauty in all these songs; but on first playing of Miss Lehmann's renditions, Schubert's "Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel," Brahms's "The Maiden Speaks," Schumann's "Thou Art Like a Flower," and Wolf's "The Gardener," stand out immediately. That is one of the pleasures of owning an album of this type. At other times and moods there will be other discoveries. It seems almost unnecessary to comment on Mme. Lehmann's singing, though the libretto contains a tribute to recording by Mme. Lehmann that shows her a poet of accomplishment.

Roy Harris: Symphony for Voices, sung by Westminster Choir, John Finley Williamson, director. Two Victor records in album. This new work is based on Walt Whitman's collection of poems entitled "Leaves of Grass." In the first movement, Mr. Harris employs the "Song for All Seas, All Ships" from "Seadrift." It is rough, uncouth, music often unpleasant to the ear; and at times it employs such acid dissonances as to make one wonder about the simple problem of keeping pitch. It symbolizes the rough seamen and the waters they traverse. The second movement, based on "Tears," from the same work, is a melancholic wail, half spoken, half-sung. The third movement, from "Inscriptions," is a difficult three-part fugue relating man's attaining mastership of himself and over society. This latter movement is of obvious technicality, and its performance by the choir is a veritable exhibition of skill. Those who do not care for ultra modern music may not care for this work, but they can hear perfection of vocal ensemble.

Bach: Passion According to St. Matthew, performed by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with vocal and instrumental soloists and Radcliffe Choral Society and Harvard Glee Club. Ten Victor records in album (second half of work). This carries the Passion from the Master's betrayal by Judas Iscariot and his denial by Peter to the Crucifixion, where the music attains great solemnity and majesty. The recording is excellent throughout its length and preserves the balance between the choruses, soloists and orchestra remarkably well.

Schubert: Der Tod und Das Mädchen (Death and the Maiden), and Die Forelle (The Trout), sung by Marian Anderson, contralto, Victor record. Miss Anderson turns now from her recent Sibelius excursions to classic Lieder with a profoundly elegiac interpretation of the first song. The second is in more joyous mood.

Capurro-di Capua: O Sole Mio, and Testi: Mr Ideal, sung by Jussi Bjoerling, tenor. Victor record. Comparisons with Caruso invariably arise with the singing of these songs. Mr. Bjoerling, who has greatly impressed radio listeners this season, brings a voice to these songs remarkably reminiscent of the great Italian tenor.

Orchestral

Beethoven: Symphony No. 1 in C major, played by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Four Victor records in album. This album preserves some not too well known Beethoven and is therefore valuable for those collections of the "Immortal Nine." The symphony is much in the style of Haydn, because the composer was not yet released from his influence. It is well played and recorded.

Instrumental

Haydn: Theme and Variations in F minor, played by Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist. Victor record. The great master of the piano does a very poetic and musicfeeling interpretation of the variations.

Popular

Allan Jones, tenor, who appeared in the movie, "Everybody Sing," does "The One I Love" and "Cosi Cosa" numbers from the picture. His entry note on the very first chorus of "Cosi" is very flat!

Sweet swing has now come into popular recordings, and Tommy Dorsey, one of its best exponents, has a coupling for Victor of "More Than Ever" and "Annie Laurie," to show that music may be easy-going though rhythmic. Again Mr. Dorsey turns in "Just Let Me Look at You" and "You Couldn't Be Cuter," production numbers from "Joy of Living." Larry Clinton and orchestra, for Victor, add some more sweet swing with an insipid "At the Perfume Counter" and "When the Heather Is in Bloom," a paraphrase of "Loch Lomond." From a new picture, "College Swing," Mr. Clinton, for Victor, turns out straight versions of "Howd'ya Like to Love Me?" and "I Fall in Love With You Every Day."

One of the swing vogues is poking fun at other music. Larry Wagner's Rhythm Makers, for Victor, apply a little reverse English to produce "Hearts Without Flowers," which is also a gentle "ride" in the Ray Scott manner. On the other side, "Sneakin' a Sleep" is Schumann's "Traumerei" in modern dress. Bunny Berigan, for Victor, "gives out" the first "swing" version we have heard of "Heigh Ho" from "Snow White," and, on the other side, the "Piano Tuner Man," shows himself quite versatile. Lionel Hampton, who is good in the traps and vibraphone "departments" is not so good in vocalizing. In fact he misses the beat in "The Sun Will Shine," almost inexcusable in a "swing man." On the other side is a slow "You're My Ideal." Both for Victor.

Wingy Mannone and his orchestra carry the Scottish vogue one farther by reviving the "Where Do You Works John?" Italian vogue by beating out "In the Land of Yamo Yamo" and "My Mariucca Take a Steamboat," a Bluebird disk.

Decca carries us back this week to the era of peg-top pants, barber shop quartets, and handle-bar mustaches in its "Gay Nineties" medley—three records by Frank Luther, Zora Layman and the Century Quartet. Such well known favorites as "Daisy Bell," "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," "Old New Hampshire Home," "Everybody Works But Father," "After the Ball," "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" are included. A group of records that our parents will certainly enjoy.

Freddie Rich and his orchestra, a new Decca recorder, also turn out a group of three records of the principal tunes from "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." We still prefer "Heigh Ho," "Whistle While You Work" and "I'm Wishing," though there are "Some Day My Prince Will Come," "With a Smile and a Song" and "One Song" to fill out the other sides.

Louis Armstrong also makes a triple entry into Decca with three disks. "True Confession" and "Jubilee" are one coupling, "I Double Dare You" and "Satchel Mouth Swing" are another, while "Sweet as a Song" and "The Trumpet Player's Lament" is the third. The Armstrong trumpet is working well in each number; while if you like Mr. Armstrong's vocalizing, there is enough of that too.

Bing Crosby is heard in a coupling of "On the Sentimental Side" and "My Heart is Taking Lessons," from his picture, "Dr. Rhythm." On another disk is "This Is My Night to Dream" from the same picture, coupled with "The Moon of Manakoora," from "Hurricane."

Gene Austin, with Candy and Coco, a piano and guitar pair, turns in spectacular crooner-falsetto versions of "Dear Old Southland" and "China Boy" for Decca. Mike Riley, one half of the pair that started the "Music Goes Round" vogue on its way, hopes to start a new one with "o-o-o-O-O-O-O Boom!" On the other side is a "wacky" version of "You're Giving Me the Run Around," for Decca. Adrian Rollini and his Quintet (a trumpet added to the quartet) swing out with "True Confession" and "I've Hitched My Wagon to a Star."

A. D. H.

Scholars to Lead Thinking Called Need of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, academic honor society and oldest college fraternity in America, gave added color to the annual winter convocation of George Washington here on Washington's Birthday.

The charter was presented by Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York and President of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and Dr. William A. Shimer, Secretary of the national organization. Representatives from more than 75 chapters of the Society—an unusual number, indicating the concentration of scholars from colleges and universities from coast to coast in the nation's capital—attended the ceremonies.

The institutions represented included William and Mary, where Phi Beta Kappa was organized in the Raleigh Tavern of Williamsburg, Va., on Dec. 5, 1776; Yale and Harvard, whose chapters kept the organization alive during the Revolutionary era, and schools from Maine and Florida to California. The establishment of the new chapter, the first in the District of Columbia, is a recognition of the scholastic standards of a non-sectarian university that has had exceptional growth in recent years and that owes its origin to a gift from George Washington, who was leading the American Revolutionary armies at the time Phi Beta Kappa was making its start.

Speakers urged the importance of an education that emphasizes primarily the liberal arts. Dr. Theodore H. Jack, President of Randolph-Macon College, made this the theme of his convocation address.

"I would see," he said, "the college restrict the number admitted to its privileges, select the ones who in its best judgment are able to profit most from its instruction, concentrate on this select group in an earnest effort to develop the thinking powers, strive again to make the college the chief instrument for the development of a thinking and a thoughtful leadership, if so we may thus leaven the whole lump of our disordered and drifting society.

"Call this aristocratic, if you please; call it undemocratic if you please. But the salvation of democracy rests, it seems to me, not in mere temporary majorities in a ballot box, but in some clear thinking and in some wise leadership on the part of the few best qualified, best trained to render such service to society."

Dr. Graves, in sketching the history of Phi Beta Kappa, said that notwithstanding its selective standards, it is the largest organization in the world devoted to the spread of learning. The charter membership of 56 in the new chapter consists entirely of Phi Beta Kappas from other schools now on the faculty or in graduate study in George Washington University; a first election of new members being planned this spring.

Hammers Ring in House Where 'T. R.' Took Oath

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Carpenters' hammers rang out today in the Ansley Wilcox house where Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated President of the United States. Workers are changing it into a restaurant. One of the main dining rooms will be the room where Mr. Roosevelt took office 12 hours after President William McKinley passed on from an assassin's bullet.

The mansion was built more than 100 years ago, and was originally officers' quarters for the First United States Army Post established in Buffalo after the War of 1812. Other Presidents who were guests in the house were Zachary Taylor, Woodrow Wilson, when he was a professor at Princeton University, and William Howard Taft. New owners plan to enclose the place where Mr. Roosevelt stood as he was made President.

Former Reich Diplomat Tells Why He Resigned

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—In words as bitter as those of any alien critic of Germany, Dr. Ernst William Meyer for the first time last night told why he quit the German diplomatic corps after 16 years of service.

He declared that National Socialism was "fundamentally anti-German and anti-Christian" and that the regime menaces western civilization.

Dr. Meyer, guest of honor at a dinner of the Federal Council of Churches in America and the Universal Christian Council of Life and Work, resigned as First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington last May. His was the first public denunciation of National Socialism by a former German diplomat.

Jacksonville to Advertise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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WITH French family or small inn, where pure French is spoken, for small group of girls and boys with counsellor for two weeks last of August; preferably north of New York or near Quebec; references exchanged. Counsellor, 15 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Sunny room, five minutes from station; with or without breakfast. Summit 6-0168.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2101 S St., N. W.—Attractive, comfortable room, double or single. Tel. Decatur 1376.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN with car, wholesale premium merchandise; quick selling; large commission earnings immediately. World Trading Corp., 873 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 28, educated, ambitious, pleasing personality, business experience, wishes position with reputable firm offering future. ROBERT W. LOTT, 124-06 Hillside Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh, Bus. Ad. ministration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPANION-NURSE to one needing patient, considerate attention; now available. Box X-14, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, New York City.

EXPERIENCED accounts receivable clerk, general office routine; moderate salary; good references. Write Box D-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ONE who can be helpful in many ways. Write Box S-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICIA RENSEN-STAUF
Tel. Rockville Centre 4409. Vocal Instructor Breathing, Diction, Gerken Pl., Oceanside, N.Y.

Music-Education and Piano Instruction
LOIS ADLER 128 West End Ave., New York City
Riverside 9-2360 mornings
Also Faculty Member Juilliard School

SINGING; Correct Diction in Speaking; 1-HOUR CLASSES OF 3, TWICE WEEKLY, $1.25; CHORAL SOCIETY, 25c weekly. ROBERT MALONE, COL. 5-9739, 1106 Carnegie, N. Y. C.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Irma Williams, 125 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 160 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. Phone BUC. 2-0435

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon. Wed and Fri. mornings. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 POST OFFICE ARCADE

MEIGS
Month End Clearance
of
Winter Merchandise
Values in All Departments

PIES CAKE
NUT BREAD
Margaret Doyle's Bake Shop
376 Wood Avenue *Delivery*

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

Monday—Last Day of Our FEBRUARY FURNITURE SPECIALS
Save $40 on 3 Pc. Bedroom
Solid Mahogany or Solid Maple
Usually $129 $89
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone O. G. 7-0103-R Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

$2.45 Reg. $2.95
New Bungalow Cooker
Steamer, Pot Roaster
Cereal Cooker
Utility Pot
Capacity: Steamer, 2 Qts. Bottom 5 Qts.
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

For Dependable
Electrical Contracting and Repair Service Try—
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Telephone 532

SALE
Men's English Broadcloth Shirts in White or Fancy Patterns, can be had in Collar Attached or Neck Band Style, at $1.39
THE TOGGERY SHOP
261 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 1478-W

MacMILLEN & CO.
"Say It With Flowers"

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
TEL. 359
50 ARCH ST.

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel 74-W

Spring Showing
of
Smart Straw Hats
ISABEL HUTHWAITE
46 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 2187

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co
713 MAIN STREET 7-6461

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Coombs
LEADING FLORISTS
741 Main Street

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St (Between Wyoth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

Autobridge Playing Board
A Flattering Gift
A Lasting Remembrance
For each member of the family
For parties :: For the guest room
Witkower's
77 ASYLUM STREET

CHERRY PIES
Made of Frozen
Fresh Cherries
3 sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Custom-Made
CLOTHES
$30—$40—$52
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

Harper Method
Care of the Hair and Scalp
MRS. L. H. VOSPER
178 Court St. Tel. 1723

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
KESER'S FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery
170 Court Street Tel. 1513

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW BRITAIN

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. Phone 1158
New Britain Conn.

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
PHONE 6300
437 and 439 WEST MAIN STREET

Carl Lorenzen Company
As the Seed So the Harvest
Florists and Seedsmen
Gladden Every Day With Flowers
51 Church St. Phone 97

NEW HAVEN

MANHATTAN
Dyers and Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
50 Ashmun Street 7-4111

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y' OLD' HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Coombs
LEADING FLORISTS
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Any Evening by Appointment
White's
Furniture Drapery
Slip Covers Floor Covering
INTERIOR DECORATOR
TELEPHONE 356-W
514 WEST AVE. FROST BLDG.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. — 14 So Main St.

NORGE
Perfection refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Radios and Lamps
for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
$19.50 GREENPOINT
MATTRESS $10.50

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

February Sale of FUR COATS
Buy Quality Furs NOW at Substantial Savings
H. Frankel & Sons
262 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

Taxi for All Occasions Phone: 3-3101—3-1121
TYDOL PRODUCTS
GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
STAMFORD TRANSIT COMPANY
RAILROAD STATION, STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Arrow Dart A new shirt with a new collar at a new price.
It has the new Arroweave collar and is Sanforized shrunk.
A great value at $2.25
A Fine Line of Arrow Ties to Go With Them

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

For Ideas in
HOME DECORATING
Visit Our Attractive
"ALL AMERICAN HOME"
ON THE FOURTH FLOOR
HOWLAND-HUGHES

May we help with suggestions for painting your home? Estimates cheerfully given.
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Woodland
Delicious Ice Cream
Safe Milk
Creamed Cheese and Butter
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
63 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

New and Different!
Seam-prufe Slips Lead Again
Of rayon taffeta—damask pattern—some with ruffles—all highly styled, for spring. $1.98.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Phone 3-3161
ZORIC
for PERRY SERVICE

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLONIAL BEDS—open stock bedroom furniture in mahogany or maple.

WM. P. STEIN CO.
225 W. Saratoga St. Plaza 3386

Delvale-Essex Farms
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Direct from the farm
FRESH AND WHOLESOME
4808 Roland Ave. Ph. Tuxedo 2727
Makers of Delvale Ice Cream

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Sale
Saves You 10 to 50%
ALBANY, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1898

Danker
UNUSUAL FLOWERS
121 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
Tel. 3-4258

Cotrell and Leonard
New Spring Shades in Bradley Knits!
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SIZES
from $12.95

HI-TEST COAL
AMBRICOAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
AND BUILDING MATERIALS
Will be promptly supplied you by
John T. D. Blackburn
INCORPORATED
Serving Albany Since 1876

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies — ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
We are showing spring fashions in
I. MILLER SHOES
featuring the new
ACCENT *on the* INSTEP

Sissin's February Notion Sale
The yearly thrift event brings welcome savings on tremendously important trifles in everyday use.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

Spring in the Air
Let Spring be in your wardrobe, too. Our stocks of clothing and smart accessories for spring wearing are complete. Won't you come in today?
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

Estab 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave Tel. Bronxville 4070

Family Food Store
The Store That Takes a Personal Interest in Each Customer
104 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 1484-5

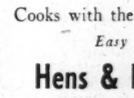
Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
40 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4655 Enterprise 7123

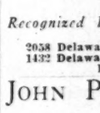
NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3672

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

SCHICK SHAVER
Shaves with comfort without soap, water, cream, lather or blades.
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
Parkway Road Tel. 1271

COME
For Stationery, Bridge, Party, Leather Goods and Greeting Card Needs
TO
The Quill Pen
115 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 5678

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buffalo Headquarters for the Famous
Chambers Gas Range
Cooks with the gas turned off.
Easy Terms
Hens & Kelly Co.
Main and Mohawk

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATIONS
Batteries and Recharging — SOCONY — *Lubrication and Tire Service*
Recognized Products — Trained Men
Located at
2058 Delaware Ave., Cor. of Amherst
1432 Delaware Ave. north of Delavan
Riverside 9764

JOHN PUEHN 337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE
Meats, Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Butter, Eggs, Cheese
We Deliver UN. 8480

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN A'I DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N Y

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
1 CAYADUTTA STREET

Our Semi-Annual Shoe Clearance of Quality FOOTWEAR
with prices greatly reduced is NOW in full swing
CHARLES BROOKINS
66 NORTH MAIN STREET

New Sheer
LISLE HOSE
for Women, $1.00
ARGERSINGER'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Essoheat
The Perfect
FUEL OIL
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
PHONE 3440
Let Us Fill Your Tank Now

The New
Imperial Washable
WALLPAPERS
are ready for your approval
Cowles Brown & Co.

ITHACA

PECK'S
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
50th Anniversary Sale
thruout year
State at Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y. — Central Avenue, Cortland, N. Y.
"Established 1888"

Treman, King & Co.
Headquarters for
Sports Goods, Hardware, Cameras, Pens, China, Electrical Supplies, Men's Furnishings, Women's Wear, Household Supplies.

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
EL. 1220

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

TEL. BALDWIN 1661
M. Turano & Co.
EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING
Service and Workmanship
Shoes Called for and Delivered
41 Church Street — Baldwin, L. I.

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. — FRpt 1614

Frank
hair stylist
72 merrick rd
baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767

TOM'S
BARBER and
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Tel. Baldwin 6819
33 Church St. — Baldwin Harbor, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE — FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SMART—NEW
KNITTED SPORTSWEAR
FOR SPRING
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open Evenings Mon.-Wed.-Fri.

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1011

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER, *Flowers*
For All Occasions
We deliver within a radius of 20 miles.
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. — Bayside 9-3021 3002

FOREST HILLS

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street — Bou. 8-4786

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Blvd. 8-1116 — Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

FISCHER'S
HABERDASHERY, Inc.
107-08 Continental Ave. — Bou. 8-8589

Thanks MONITOR READERS
for Their Patronage
THE FOREST HILLS STORE

America's Finest Mattress
107-54 Queens Blvd. at Continental — Bou. 8-1188

Borrow Your Reading Hours at our Lending Library
THE INN GIFT
AND KNIT SHOP
19 STATION SQUARE — Bou. 8-6290
10c for three days—3c each day after
$1.00 Deposit, Returnable

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking
Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER
MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. WILLIAMS PAINTS
Hemp. 4877
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showrooms
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

1st ANNIVERSARY
FURNITURE SALE
Reductions 10 to 30%
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street
Budget Payments — *Hempstead 1603*

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c — Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. — Hempstead 1601

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Dresses and Millinery
SIDENBERG
SERVICE—plus
SATISFACTION
36 N. Franklin St. — Hempstead, N. Y.

Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Phones Hempstead 3141, Floral Park 5618
P. O. Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA
SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 — Evenings 8 to 11.15

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) — Hav. 4-0810

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. — Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. — Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
ESSO
MICHAEL COVELLO — THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

ELIZABETH SHOPPE
Dresses
A Fine Selection of Dresses
Reasonably Priced
Also Hosiery
Free Hosiery Repair Service
FIVE CORNERS — LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. — Tel. Lyn. 10280

M. L. LEVISON
Sale of
Wearever Utensils
Hardware — Housefurnishings
Nu-Enamel Paint — Floor Coverings
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE — LYN 75

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 — Second Street
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

MANHASSET

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE

L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL
NORGE
HOME APPLIANCES
44 South Ocean Avenue
Phones—Patchogue 210—219

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE — TEL. 104

QUEENS VILLAGE

Wadsworth Service Stations
Tires — *Tubes* — *Heaters* — *Accessories*
ESSO
215th Street and Jamaica Avenue
Ph. Ho. 5-10461 — Queens Village, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Virginia 7-0407
115-14 Jamaica Ave.
A. Bahmen

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1116 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD — Hegeman 3-3111

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3763
8 A. M.-4 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. — R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3877
TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 048
MURRAY HILL 2-2900

We Specialize in Tax Matters
WILLIAM J. MARKS
& Company
Accountants and Auditors
17 East 42nd St., New York City
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

ST. ALBANS

ASPLUND
Printing & Stationery
INCORPORATED
Commercial and Society Printing of the Better Grade
TEL. LAURELTON 8-1266
193-10 Linden Blvd., St. Albans, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N Y

SCHICK SHAVER
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. — Tel. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2300 — Oak 2600

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as
$1.00 per week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER — 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 8500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. — Oakwood 9639

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL — COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. — Ph. Oakwood 9646

NEWBURGH

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1855

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 344 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6078, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Henry
Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

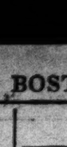
Thinking of Installing an
OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

COMPLETE LISTING OF
HOUSES and APARTMENTS
H. G. Johnston
REAL ESTATE BROKER
TEL.: N. R. 1645
483 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"READY-TO-USE"
DRY GOODS
Other Stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey

CHARLES
LADIES'
HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 — Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412


Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters
Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle
(Kresge Bldg.)

IT COSTS NO MORE TO HAVE THE BEST!
For Better Printing
Call N. R. 5111
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES — Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

THE HOME OF QUALITY
GREYSTONE MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Fish
445 West 238th St. — Ph. Halifax 5-3145
Free Delivery—A Visit or a Call Will Convince. L. F. HEINS, Prop.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 6-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES — Fitted Perfectly
All Styles — All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES — Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. — MU 2-3224

Madame Louise Berthelon
For a Careful Permanent and a Stylish Coiffure
Thorough Shampooing
Also Marcel Waving
516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street — Murray Hill 6-0614

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

MacDONALD'S
PREMIER
FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. — Phone 2227
Cortlandt, N. Y. — Enterprise 1001

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL (Continued)

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street — Telephone 433

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET — Telephone 450
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Beauty Lingers Longest Where It Is Cared For Most.
133 Wolf's Lane
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 — 211 Wolf's Lane

Vick's Service Station
—Hillcrest 5368—
East Sanford Boulevard and South Columbus Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
GULF
We shall welcome the opportunity of serving your gasoline and oil needs.
Gulf Oil Products Used Exclusively

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Spring
HOUSEWARES
SALE
Five full weeks of bargains for house and home!
LUCKEY'S BASEMENT

The many compliments we receive daily on our
BIRTHDAY CAKES
must be merited. *May we have the pleasure of serving you.*
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street — Near Market

How Does Your GARDEN Grow?
With BURPEE'S SEEDS
All in the Row?
The seeds at SALTFORD'S are in a HURRY to get started!

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. — Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN
OR
LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Delicious Homelike Meals at Reasonable Prices
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N Y

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East — Glen. 6161

Elder's Market
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1873
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

RED CROSS SHOES — Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 — 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

The County
Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

De Lorme — *Gowns—Millinery—Accessories—Hosiery—*
65 GARTH ROAD
Announces the opening of
A BRANCH SHOP
At Station Plaza Building, Hartsdale
On or about March first

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8860

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET — Tel. 4-9111

WRIGHT
ARCH PRESERVER
SHOES FOR MEN
Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES — Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. — Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries
Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane
Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina — Tel. 4-3138

Fleisher's Food Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Orders $1.00 up Delivered
552 Westcott St. — Tel. 5-3139

NEW YORK

UTICA

Wells' Mid-Winter
FURNITURE SALE
An event that creates no small amount of interest to those who appreciate the best in quality and styling of lovely furniture for their home. America's very finest products are among these many pieces now on sale at the season's lowest prices.
Furniture—Fourth Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street — Phone 4-3175

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. — Tel. 4-0135
Just back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER CRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. — Ph. 4-0320

Heath Motor Service, Inc.
Modern Automotive Service for All Cars
Socony Gas—Electrical Repairs
225 Oriskany St., West at Broadway
Phone 4-2523

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's—Women's
Where shoes are fitted—not merely sold
SPECIAL SALE NOW ON!
241 Genesee St. — Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

Friday and Saturday
TWO GREAT EMPSALL
DOLLAR DAYS
Days to make your dollars buy more fresh new Spring things for yourself and your home.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

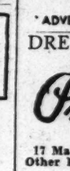
WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRESSES for Juniors, Misses, Women, from $6.95
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. — Tel. W. P. 7720
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road — Tel. W. P. 4235

Silverex Printing Co.
Photo Offset—Engraving
Publications—Direct Mail
Creative Advertising.
239 Grove St. — Tel. W. P. 518


Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
Cosmetics and Hair Ornaments
473 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Beautycraft
Complete Beauty Service
for the Discriminating Woman
163 MAMARONECK AVE.
Phone W. P. 240

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

SELBY SHOE
First Showing
New Spring Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
$8.75 to $10.75
D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET — W. P. 1279

YONKERS

"At Your Service"
Hudson Fuel Company
Nepperhan 4900
Ask for Miss Dorothy Fisher, who will tell you all about Cer-ti-fied Coal—Socony Fuel Oil.

• *Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics* •

Daily Features Page

• *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.* •

Cartoons of the Week

SHAKE HANDS WITH YOU? NOT ON YOUR LIFE!
JOIN THE WORLD REVOLUTION, COMRADE!
THIS WAY TO THE WORKER'S PARADISE
BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY
FROM NEAR WAR WITH ITALY
LET'S PULL TOGETHER
17 BILLION DOLLAR FRAME
NICE FRAME! WHERE'S THE PICTURE?

—Kirby in New York World Telegram
No Sale

—Callan in Toronto Star
Remarkably Agile—What?

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Father of All the Problems

—Bishop in St. Louis Star Times
It'll Take Two to Straighten It

—Ding in Des Moines Register
The Picture Isn't Done Yet

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Term of Office Extended

Question: A bylaw reads in part: "All officers and appointees shall serve and hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and assume their duties." Another bylaw reads: "In the absence of the President, his duties devolve on a temporary chairman chosen by the board."

At our annual meeting, a member who was not present was elected President, effective February 1. This member will not return for two months. Under the above bylaws should the present occupant continue to hold office until the newly elected president returns and assumes his duties?

Answer: Yes, based on the information given, and assuming that the action would not be in conflict with any other provision of the bylaws. The regular time for taking office being February 1, if that were made compulsory in the bylaws, or if it were humanly possible to take office, the answer would be otherwise. But the words "assume their duties" seem broad enough to cover the situation described in which the person elected has accepted and is prevented unavoidably from taking office.

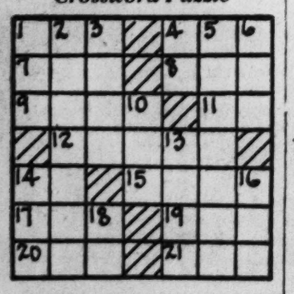
The flexibility of the provision does not warrant setting aside the fundamentals of election such as, for example, were the one elected to absent himself unduly and thereby prolong the previous term of office beyond the time fixed, or to permit a period of absence that might seem unreasonable to the electing body.

Failure to assume duties, if possible within reason, would be equivalent to declination or resignation.

Literary Friends

The first time I read an excellent book, it is to me just as if I had gained a new friend; when I read over the book I have perused before, it resembles the meeting with an old one.—Oliver Goldsmith.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1. Aside from
4. Dwarf
7. Regret
8. Blemish
9. Formed by inflating
11. Preposition
12. Kind of rock
14. Interjection
15. A plant
17. Mischievous child
18. Hinder
19. Shrubby plant
21. Cunning

Down
1. To surround
2. Indicate
3. To sense
4. Printer's measure
5. Pertaining to the side
6. Away from
10. Pale
12. Appendages
14. Knock
16. Arid
18. Parent

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

Yesterday, we shared a "heliograph cryptogram" sent in by a Kaweah, California, reader from high up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Today, this same reader reverts to our regular form, and shares the following:

KTIMGBY KTEHTJNBJTFK, GF LXT GLXTJ XYFS, WJGOK EGJT LXYF LXJTT XMFSJTS VTTL XBWX ZML GFDQ TBWXLTTF VTTL LXJGMWX YL LXT ZYKT.

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Bridgeport, Conn., reader. Try forming 4 different 6-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all six letters in each word:

S I P E T R

Arranging the Digits

Commenting upon the arrangement of 7 digits recently to equal 100, a Brooklyn, N. Y., reader suggests using seven 4's, and arranging plus signs between certain ones so that they will total 100. Can you do it?

4 4 4 4 4 4 4=100

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	panorama	outcome	
2	scope	debate	
3	quest	tableau	1
4	result	ceremony	
5	shield	outlay	
6	signal	firmness	
7	discussion	search	
8	expense	protection	
9	stability	range	
10	rite	beacon	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Dude Ranch

Monitor Camera Club From
Mrs. Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

River of Kishon

In the famous song of Deborah, celebrating the victory which she and Barak won over the hosts of the Canaanites led by Sisera, we read how "the river of Kishon swept them away" (Judges 5:21), thus supporting the attack made by the Israelites.

Even in those far-off days, perhaps a thousand years before the birth of Jesus, this stream was characterized as "that ancient river, the river Kishon"; while to this day it can still be seen by the traveler, flowing into the Bay of Acre at a short distance from Haifa.

One crosses the stream on the way to Nazareth; and when viewed in summer or the early fall, it is somewhat disappointing, being very far removed from our concept of a river. The winter and spring rains, however, cause it to swell after the manner of a mountain torrent; and under these conditions, one could readily imagine it sweeping away the forces of Sisera.

Avoiding Anger

Caesar having found a collection of letters written by his enemy to Pompey, burned them without reading them.

"For," said he, "though I am upon my guard against anger, it is safer to remove the cause."

Quotation for Today

ACTIONS, looks, words, steps form the alphabet by which you may spell characters.—Lavater.

Spring Plowing Ahead

Monitor Camera Club From William H. Wagoner, Merchantville, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Useless

Advice of an old farmer to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever speculate, or wait for something to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of the meadow, with a pail 'twixt your knees, and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."—Wit and Humor.

Legal Advice

A well-known attorney was always lecturing his office boy, whether he needed it or not. One day he chanced to hear the following conversation between the boy and the one employed next door:

"How much does your chief pay you?" asked the latter.

"I get $1500 a year. Five dollars a week in cash and the rest in legal advice!"—The Improvement Era.

A Type

Vignette: "He is the type of fellow that goes into a drug store for a nickel drink, and expects with it two glasses of water, the use of a table and chair for an hour, the opportunity of listening to the radio, the right to read a thirty-five-cent magazine, the privilege of three ten-minute conversations over the telephone, and then complains because the place is not air-conditioned."—Range.

Safety in Numbers

Hubby was leaving on a business trip, and had decided to take three umbrellas with him.

"Why three umbrellas, my dear?" asked his wife.

"Well, he replied, "one to leave on the tram, the other to be left in the train, and the third in case it rains."—Montreal Star.

A Land of Opportunity

A little boy in an American school refused to sew, thinking it beneath the dignity of a 10-years-old man.

"George Washington sewed," said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must; "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?"

"I don't know; time will tell," said the boy seriously.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Must Have Had Grapefruit

The fellow had just got back from Hollywood. He had been dazzled by the display of glamour and greatness in the movie colony.

"Everything is done on a tremendous scale," he related to local friends. "I attended dinner at a movie producer's home one evening; and, instead of using fingerbowls at the end of the meal, all the guests took showers!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hit the Bull's-Eye

The purpose of this game is to spot the exact center of a target, when you have only the largest circle to go by, because the remaining ones are not visible. On white paper, with ink, draw the circles about one-eighth of an inch apart. A suitable thing to mount this upon is a half window screen. Over the paper stretch white cloth. On the face of the cloth draw one circle of maximum diameter, using care not to cause any tell-tale spot at the center.

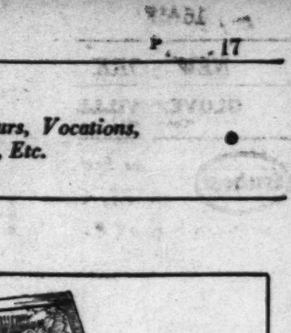
The player takes aim and sticks a pin where he thinks is the center. The referee, to show him how much he is off, shades the front and lights the back, making the bull's-eye visible through the cloth.

The winner, it goes without further proof, is the player who can most capably get right at the heart of a thing.—W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Toe Out

Monitor Camera Club From
Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Justice

Little Silver, N. J.

Recently an organization in a large city engaged the services of a new executive. Before accepting this position, however, the new manager made three demands upon the company. Two of these concerned himself. The third concerned the man whom he was succeeding.

He exacted from the heads of the company a promise that they would take care of this man. The firm wanted to give him several weeks' pay and a bonus. The new executive insisted that this was not enough. "He has a home to maintain and several children in college. He must be assured of his present salary until he makes another business connection no matter how long that may be."

His insistence won, and the man was so notified. The result was that within a week this man had secured a position in an executive capacity with another firm. His former concern, too, because of the liberal action, received much favorable comment and good will.

Daily Anecdote

The Great Alliance

In Holland, 300 years ago, a courageous people under the leadership of William, Prince of Orange, battled for freedom against a mighty empire.

One day, when it seemed that defeat was inevitable, one of the generals in command of an important post dispatched a messenger to William to inquire if he had succeeded in effecting a treaty for aid with any of the great powers.

"You ask me if I have made a treaty for aid with any great foreign power," replied William; "and I answer that before I undertook the cause of the oppressed Christians of these provinces, I made a close alliance with the King of Kings. And I doubt not that He will give us the victory."

And so it proved.

Odds and Ends

Effect of a Snow Cover

The effect of a snow cover is markedly to reduce winter temperature.

Buffalo the "Windy City"

Page Chicago! Buffalo (as well as New York) has been found to have far greater frequency of strong winds.

Music in the Air

One of the most treasured sounds in nature is that made by the expansion and contraction of ice coincident with changing temperatures of Northern Lakes by day.

Brevities

Drum Major: Not until they are flat on their backs do some folks learn to keep looking up.

Washington Post: Recently a man crossed Broadway in New York, by walking a rope stretched from the top of one skyscraper to another—the coward.

Detroit News: To make intersections safe we may yet return to Will Rogers' original plan: Have all Monday traffic move east and west; and north and south on Tuesdays.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Sequoia sempervirens, on the other hand, grows more than three hundred feet high, but only eighteen feet through at the base.

Letter Juggling: Priest, sprite, ripest, stripe.

Arranging the Digits: 44 + 44 + 4 + 4 + 4=100

Fun With Synonyms: Panorama—tableau; scope—range; quest—reach; result—outcome; shield—projection; signal—beacon; discussion—debate; expense—outlay; stability—firmness; rite—ceremony.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Man Again*

By Le Pelley

THE BOYS BELIEVE THERE IS SOME CONNECTION BETWEEN THEIR MISSING CLUBHOUSE AND THE MYSTERIOUS MAN THAT PICKS UP STONES !
SEE.... THERE'S THAT MAN AGAIN....
WHEN WE TOLD YOU ABOUT THAT MAN, MARMADUKE, YOU SAID THE MYSTERY OF OUR MISSING CLUBHOUSE IS PRACTICALLY SOLVED..... WHO IS HE ??
I NEVER SAW HIM BEFORE — BUT IF WE FOLLOW HIM I THINK HE WILL LEAD US TO OUR CLUBHOUSE...
WHERE DO YOU GET THESE CRAZY NOTIONS... ?
OUT OF THE NEWSPAPER — SOMETIMES I THINK IT ADVISABLE TO READ OTHER THINGS IN THE PAPER BESIDES THE FUNNIES....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Beats a Retreat*

By The Hagers

THE MEMBERS OF OUR STRING QUARTETTE, ON TUESDAY NIGHT WHEN WE LAST MET,
SAID, "WADDLES, WE WOULD LIKE TO PLAY OUR QUARTETTES IN A MODERN WAY.
TED SAID, "I HAVE A PICCOLO, THE OCARINA IS PLAYED BY JOE,
AND JACK HAS BROUGHT A SLIDE-TROMBONE." "PLAY ON, MY FRIENDS," I QUACKED, — ALONE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain and Italy

THE Chamberlain Government's contention that there should at least be an effort to reach an understanding with Italy has won the support of the House of Commons. Reluctantly letting Mr. Eden out as Foreign Secretary by a vote on strict party lines, the Commons have by no means ratified any terms Signor Mussolini deigns to offer. Mr. Chamberlain faces a situation in which his resignation is likely to be called for unless he gets a very good bargain in Rome.

What kind of arrangement can be hoped for between Britain and Italy? London is chiefly interested in insuring the Empire life-line through the Mediterranean. One reason Britain is dealing with Italy instead of Germany is that the Mediterranean is more important to her than Central Europe. By the same token she is more ready to fight against aggression there. Mussolini has known that at least since the Nyon agreement. That is one place in Europe where London can count on support from Empire interests—Australia and India.

Britain wants assurances that Italy will retain no footholds in Spain, Morocco or the Balearic Islands. She may ask for withdrawal of Italian troops from Libya which might be a threat to Egypt. She will surely demand cessation of anti-British propaganda among the Arabs. And undoubtedly she would like to have Italy weaken such places as the island of Pantellaria, which sets athwart the Mediterranean's narrowest path and threatens Britain's great base at Malta.

Italy wants recognition of the Ethiopian conquest. She also would like a share in the control of the Suez Canal. She has no key to the door to Ethiopia. Mussolini would also like such naval and fortification equality that he could stand up to Britain and France in the Mediterranean with more force. It is worth noting that a rearmed Germany and an expansionist Japan have been Mussolini's major weapons so far. He could never have carried through the Ethiopian adventure but for British fears of Germany. Nor the meddling in Spain.

At first sight it would seem that Mussolini can offer Britain little except to stop being a nuisance. And he could begin again at any moment. Dismantled fortifications or withdrawn troops would be small hindrance to Il Duce, who has shown a real talent for inventing new ways to twist the lion's tail. But it is possible that Mussolini might offer to be more active as a counterbalance to Germany in Central Europe. And if assured more elbow room in the Mediterranean, he would be less dependent on Berlin.

London may easily be of more help to him than Berlin, particularly if a large loan goes with a British agreement. For financially Italy is not in a good way. Possibly Britain would only get herself into a position to be held up again as soon as Rome wished to retilt the Berlin axis. But Mussolini may be bound in some kind of arrangement which would give Britain a freer hand in the Far East and some assurance of an easier general atmosphere. However, the latter at least appears to require more fundamental peacemaking.

Leveling Up the Labor Act

FROM within the Roosevelt official family comes now a recommendation for leveling up some of the asserted inequalities in the National Labor Relations Act which established the National Labor Relations Board. The Business Advisory Council which consults with Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, has submitted to the President a report favoring significant amendments.

Among these are proposals that employees, in organizing for collective bargaining, should be protected against interference or coercion not only by employers but "from any source," including union organizers, and that employers as well as workers should be permitted to appeal to the board to intervene in a dispute.

This approach to the question is quite in line with the conclusions generally drawn after the attempt of Senator Edward R. Burke early this month to obtain a full investigation of the NLRB and after his questioning of J. Warren Madden, NLRB chairman, in that connection. The Senator himself then conceded that "perhaps what is needed is a revision of the Labor Relations Act; perhaps many of the acts for which the board has been criticized have been necessitated by the act."

Chairman Madden indeed made a persuasive showing at that time to the effect that the actions of the board and its regional staffs, including actions that had been criticized as partial to labor or to the C. I. O. movement within labor, had been in strict conformity with the statute which the board must take as its charter. For example, when A. F. of L. organizers rushed in and obtained contracts from employers who were more willing to treat with them than with the C. I. O., the labor board was obliged to cancel these and call elections, since the nub of the law is that not the employer's choice but the workers' choice is to govern the choice of the workers' representatives.

This policy of collective bargaining was entirely new to a vast portion of American industry when the Labor Relations Act was adopted. Friends of the legislation say it is only natural that it should be, as its critics allege, "one-sided," since it was intended to equalize a situation that had been one-sided in the other direction before. But there is some reason to believe that the see-sawing process has not yet come to an exact level.

It has always seemed unequal that the act should forbid and penalize any restraint or intimidation exercised by the employer to influence the employee's choice of a bargaining agent but should not apply to the known practices by some union leaders of using force and threats to obtain adherents to their organizations. One answer is made that the common law and the ordinary criminal statutes of states already give the employer a much quicker and sharper remedy for resorts to violence than would the relatively slow and cumbersome methods of the Labor Relations Act.

But this is an argument that cuts two ways. If to include in the act a prohibition against coercion "from any source" would be giving the employer no significant leverage or remedy beyond what he now has, what would be the harm in giving it? If he thinks he needs it, why not satisfy him? If the provision proved useless by comparison with other remedies, it would be little invoked. And after all, the balancing up of rights might at least have a moral effect.

The further recommendation by the Business Advisory Council that employers as well as workers be enabled to invoke the act is based mainly on experience in some jurisdictional disputes. There have been instances in which two rival unions have tied up a plant by strikes not because of any controversy with the owner but solely in efforts of each to organize the workers to the exclusion of the other.

Surely there has now been enough experience with the Labor Relations Act to warrant an appraisal of its operations and an effort to improve it in some important respects.

Bells

THROUGH London advices, citizens of the United States of America are informed of a proposal to do away with the services of England's three thousand bell ringers by installing gramophones and amplifiers in the belfries of religious edifices. And, as may be expected, members of the craft are arising in defense of their ancient and honorable calling.

But far be it from them to use the tools of their trade as a tocsin, summoning a placid countryside in defense of their threatened vocation; rather they sound a cautious note. On behalf of British church members, and with a restraint typical of centuries of secular service, a spokesman for the Guild of British Bell Ringers voices his lack of approval: "Synthetic church music is an American importation—we cannot welcome it."

The "American importation" was proposed for St. John's Church at Weymouth, and in order to clear up any misapprehension among residents of that community it should be emphasized that "canned" bell ringing is the exception rather than the rule in the United States and that in most of America worshipers continue to be summoned by the bells as in Pilgrim Father days. And to the remainder of England, it will be heartening to reflect that in America the pleasant practice of calling people to worship by means of bell ringing shows scant sign of waning.

Explorer of Space

IN a Philadelphia machine shop, engineers are applying finishing touches to a giant horseshoe-like bearing—part of the yoke which will someday support the tube of the 200-inch telescope. On Mount Palomar in southern California a new observatory dome takes shape and will someday house the world's largest telescope. Meanwhile, in an optical laboratory in Pasadena, the all-important Cyclopean orb of stellar espionage is taking on a 20-ton curve.

It was twenty-one years ago, while he was putting the 100-inch Mount Wilson 'scope into service that the late Dr. George E. Hale foresaw birth of a still larger instrument. Between labors as director of the observatory he persuaded C. T. Yerkes, Chicago street-car magnate, to buy for the University of Chicago, and as director of the one he begged the Carnegie Institution of Washington to erect on Mount Wilson, he still found time to toy with the idea of a 200- or 300-inch tool.

Today, other men of vision are supporting with enthusiasm the plans Dr. Hale so ably initiated, using the spectroheliograph he fashioned, administering the California Institute of Technology he founded, and building America's No. 1 Observatory. As yet no name has been decided upon for a site soon to become the astronomers' Mecca. What more fitting tribute than to call it Hale Observatory, honoring in this way one of the greatest natural scientists America has yet produced?

U. S. Seadog No. 1

Book News of the Day

AMPLE testimony has come down to us of the ruggedness of the men who launched the United States on its independent career but the stories are not often written in such full detail or with such close attention to texts as is William Bell Clark's GALLANT JOHN BARRY (New York: Macmillan. $3.50). The story is definitive enough to be counted as a contribution to historical knowledge and at the same time moves fast enough to make interesting reading.

* * *

There is suspense enough, for that matter, in any one of the numerous exploits of this man for whom is claimed the title of Father of the American Navy. That a son of poor Irish parents should have earned the confidence of early Philadelphia merchants to the point of being entrusted with command of one of Robert Morris's ships bespeaks an early mastery of seamanship, but from that point and after the outbreak of the Revolution runs a story of outwitting, outsailing or outfighting one after another of the blockading vessels with which the British strove to bottle up American shipping.

It is a convincing account of the difficulties against which a commander strives—not only of odds often in favor of the enemy in terms of ships and guns but also of the patient, herculean labors necessary on land to get a frigate of the power of the Alliance built and equipped, and then of facing twice a mutinous crew after ill-rewarded efforts to recruit enough men. One is likely to be surprised to note how much of the naval action of the Revolution took place after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

* * *

The author takes note of the controversial aspect of Barry's career in a preface that deplores the approach of propagandist biographers. "Seeking to create a great Roman Catholic naval hero, they have performed a disservice to their faith by over-emphasizing the religious aspect, and actually under-emphasizing his splendid achievements," he says. "My interest has been neither to build up nor to tear down, but to present John Barry for his true worth—and I found him a greater man than his previous biographers had led me to believe."

From the evidence Mr. Clark presents, the reader is likely also to infer that Capt. John Barry had well merited and continued to merit the Commission No. 1 in the American Navy which President Washington conferred upon him in 1797 to command the frigate United States, later to take the sea with the Constitution and the Constellation. T. N.

Not News to Him

—BULLETIN—
WEATHER EXPERTS PREDICT COMING SUMMER WILL BE UNUSUALLY WARM
WHEW! DON'T I KNOW IT!
DEMOCRATIC POLITICS
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN
THREAT OF PARTY SPLIT IN KENTUCKY AND PENNSYLVANIA
DIVISION IN MASS. GROWING WIDER
SOUTHERN REVOLT
SEN. VAN NUYS READ OUT OF PARTY IN IND. TO RUN AS INDEPENDENT
STIFF BATTLE LOOMS IN ILLINOIS AND CALIFORNIA
Gilmack

Lupe Becomes an Actress

"SEÑORA," called Lupe from the kitchen window, "the huisache trees are begin to bloom!" In another moment she was at my study door saying, "Señora, when something much beautiful begin to bloom, all inside me there are joy like birds flying high in blue sky. Is it not fine to live in place where somethings bloom every month? No soon have New Year settle down for see what good theeng to bring forth than he theenk of huisache trees which soon will pop out ten million tiny soft yellow puff balls, sweet as anytheeng onteel whole tree look like beeg yellow parasol before even leaves come."

"Yes," I answered, "the French make perfume from huisache blossoms. Would you not like to have a bottle of this perfume?"

"Oh, Señora," she exclaimed. "That reminds my tongue I have not yet tell you about play we had Friday."

While Lupe ensconced herself on her favorite stool, I drew my writing pad from a drawer and picked up a pencil.

* * *

Spearing an apple with the corer, she began. "When teacher decide for have play with lovers, dancers, fairies, and mean old woman in it, Elizabeth West are chosen for hero because she have gold curls and face like angel pictures, but not angel inside, and new boy are chosen heroine to wear Spanish costume with velvet breeches and red sash—beautiful red sash with tassels, Señora, which are match the red vanity I get for Chreestmas. Then I theenk to myself, 'Ramon are more graceful for wear sash than thees boy,' but I queeck swallow thees theenk. All girls in our room want for be dancers in white dresses or fairies with wings and have nothing for teach tongue, but nobody want for be mean old woman. I theenk of my white chiffon and how it will look like soft white cloud dancing with Ramon, then I see teacher's eyes like deer caught in mesquite roots which Ramon and I get loose for run free, and I have hard time swap myself from dancer to mean old woman before I tell her I will be old woman in my abuela's serape and Dolores can wear my white dress and dance with Ramon.

"Elizabeth have bad time learning her part so I help her, but when night come and footlights very bright, she are forget. First, Señora, I theenk I whisper to her queeck like sparks fly and tell her what to say. Then I theenk thees will not do for then people will know she are forget and play will be failures, so when she are supposed to say, 'Why are you come here, old crone?' with angers in voice and she only look at me like scared rabbit, I say, 'So you ask me why I come here and you call me old crone.' Then I laugh high mean laugh like teacher have taught me and then Elizabeth remember and go on, but Señora, thees keep happening all during play onteel boy in red sash wink at me right in middle of tell me I am an interfering old witch which are part of play—only without wink.

* * *

"At end when lovers join hands and bow on stage with red sash and sombrero while everybody clap hands with joy, I am very glad that play are success and everytheeng slide off smooth like butter on hot tortilla. Then Señora, what you theenk? Audience shout 'Maria! Maria!' which are name of old woman, and teacher make me go out an' bow by myself while noise of clapping are like thunder in my ears. I ask teacher why they clap for mean old woman who try for make trouble for lovers, and she say with corners of mouth almost tumble in smile, 'Lupe, I theenk it because they are glad old woman not have her way, but love wins victory.' Then, Señora, with her hands on my shoulders she say fonny theeng. 'Lupe, you are one in million, so I geeve you bottle of fine perfume which are come from Paris.'

"Señora, I do not theenk any actress have perfume sweet as mine. It must have huisache flowers in her because when I take out stopper and just take one small whiff before starting home with Ramon that night, he say, 'Lupe, I theenk you are sweetest girl in whole world.' Now when huisache tree blooms I get for him small sweet blossoms for pin on his coat."

"Lupe," I casually remarked, "I have two tickets for a play at the Opera House; would you and Ramon like to have them so that you can enjoy another play?"

"Oh, Señora," she exclaimed, "I will take my beautiful red vanity and also I will geeve Ramon another whiff of my new perfume." HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

North . . South . . East . . West

A Line of Defense

By Frank L. Perrin

FOR a brief hour recently Mr. Justice Pecora of the New York Supreme Court stepped down from the bench to appear in the role of attorney for the defense. His clients, voluntarily served, were the peoples of every democratic nation, but particularly those of the United States. He has no ambition, apparently, to enlist young men in armed battalions on land, in air and on the sea to guard the coasts and cities against the attacks of predatory invaders, or to fare forth on some mission more or less fantastically designed to make the world "safe for democracy." What he would do seems to be more practically conceived. It is to make democracy safe in the world.

Justice Pecora's immediate appeal was to the members of the profession which has honored him and which he in turn has dignified. In these he discovers, or claims to have discovered, a force capable of cementing and directing public thought and opinion in a strong line of national defense. There need be no far search for a cause or a platform. These separately, or as a unit, are present and obvious. The threat is against democracy as an institution. Its basic tenets, freedom of action, freedom of speech and freedom of the press, are the bright targets against which the arrows, the shrapnel and the vicious machine guns of absolutism and totalitarianism are aimed.

There is no longer any doubt concerning the ambitions and purposes of the foes of democracy and democratic government. Whatever may be lacking in the avowals and threats uttered by the accredited spokesmen of the newer order is supplied by studied action, the progressive march of invading armed or political forces, and the supineness or moral weakness of those who are made pawns in the game so adroitly directed under rules made to meet any emergency.

* * *

No more logical appeal than that made by the New York Justice could be made by anyone to any group. Those who listened and those who read the message directed to them as lawyers and members of the bar are already, as "friends of the court," not only supporters but defenders of the Constitution. They can hold no higher office or be enlisted in no worthier cause. It is to charge them with their collective and individual responsibilities that it was sought to point out and to emphasize the demand for constructive service which the emergency in world affairs brings, that Justice Pecora levels his convincing and inspiring charge.

No one of us need look far if we would seek to apply to ourselves, as citizens generally, the advice directed to the professional brethren of the speaker. We would need to look much farther and longer if we sought ways to evade that responsibility or acquit ourselves of a charge of negligence were we called upon to answer in the court of our own conscience if called upon to excuse or condone our negligence.

What, say you, would be your plea in confession and avoidance were you summoned to the inner court which you call conscience to answer for indifference, dereliction, or, as it is termed in the law, contributory negligence, in a time of crisis? One might, of course, answer that it is the moral responsibility of everyone to refrain from setting fire to buildings, or to fields and woods from which the flames might spread to more valuable properties such as homes and barns. It would be admitted, also, that it is the duty of all to turn out, in time of such danger, to help in quenching the flames and in aiding those in distress.

* * *

But it may be discovered that in times of danger, when it is known that marauders and pyromaniacs are in the neighborhood, it is the duty of wise and watchful peoples to see to it that their homes and the homes of their less watchful and less informed neighbors are protected against invasion and destruction. There can be posse comitatuses without guns and ropes and staves. Their equipment, in times of political emergency, when a national birthright of liberty of action, liberty of conscience and liberty of speech and press are threatened, is these very liberties, employed and enjoyed collectively. The focal point at which this vested power converges is the ballot box. What effect all the speeches, all the editorials, all the challenges hurled against autocratic power and domination if we do not implement and make effective the only weapon against which despotism cannot advance?

You say we have too much politics now. We have, but of the wrong kind. We fiddle, metaphorically, while the flames creep nearer and nearer toward that which we prize most highly. We cast lots for office; we condone power legislation designed to further fortify class advantage; we applaud high phrases in high places. Yet we forget, in the desire to perpetuate a theory or to destroy what may be its effects, that the heart of democracy is laid bare to its enemies.

The Wide Horizon

Britain and Germany

By Viscount Astor

IN England there have been two schools of thought as to what should be our attitude toward Germany. The first was convinced that Germany could not be trusted, that her military ambitions were insatiable, that we should do nothing to raise National Socialist prestige by making concessions to Hitler, and lastly that under the guise of "collective security" we should join the Soviet-French Alliance to defend the status quo.

The second school felt that a policy based on hate or mistrust leads only to lack of confidence in economics and politics, accompanied by a sense of military insecurity. We believed that every reasonable effort should be made to alter this dangerous situation and improve our relations. We believed that our European commitments should be limited and that threats which would not be supported by military action were useless and merely aggravating.

We hate persecution, disapprove of concentration camps and German lack of freedom, just as we dislike the ruthlessness of Soviet Russia, where there is less liberty, more religious persecution and greater loss of life than in Germany.

To understand the National Socialist view one must remember what happened after the war. Most people agree that the peace treaties were vindictive, shortsighted, unstatesmanlike. They created as many problems as they solved. Later when the United States refused to indorse Woodrow Wilson's plan to defend France, if invaded, France used her influence and power to keep Germany in a state of inferiority (e. g. her refusal to disarm after Germany had been rendered militarily impotent; and the occupation of the Ruhr). This killed German democracy and led to dictatorship and rearmament.

* * *

Even at this late hour let us reverse this fatal policy. Germany has been taught to believe that she can look for no concession except through her own strong action. To obtain redress she was forced to repudiate reparations, reoccupy the Rhineland and rearm. Shall we compel her to continue in this dangerous belief? Or, shall we not try to settle by peaceful means certain remaining issues?

Take the German minorities. If Hitler would agree that there should be no transfer of Germanic population outside the Reich into Germany, except as a result of a plebiscite, we should remove the danger of conflagration over Danzig and Austria. British democracy, including the Dominions, will not join a Soviet-French alliance to withhold from the Germans in these areas the right of self-determination. Nor will it join in a war to resist a demand that the three million Germans in Czechoslovakia should have provincial autonomy within a federal Czechoslovakia.

As to colonies, an arrangement should be possible whereby Germany's claim for equality of status in this sphere could be met. Today she is in a galling position, being, on the ground of unfitness, deprived of any colonial possession, while not only Britain, France and Italy, but also Portugal, Belgium and Holland have colonies.

I should have accepted Hitler's offer of non-aggression pacts to all his neighbors. France can count upon immediate British help if she suffers unprovoked aggression. This would prove a better guarantee for France's security than her present provocative alliances, which yearly diminish in military value and which render the English entente less whole-hearted. Such pacts would remove Germany's sense of insecurity due to the military alliances encircling her and thereby stop the dangerous tendency on her part to create rival alliances.

Hitler has already negotiated with Britain a treaty limiting the German Navy to less than half of Britain's. He offered to limit his air force to a third of the French but unfortunately this was rejected by France. We should try to reopen this question.

* * *

The matter is urgent. It is better to negotiate with such German war veterans as remain in power than to delay until we have to deal only with the post-war generation, inculcated with National Socialist philosophy and ignorant of the horrors of war.

Do not let us forget one of the lessons of Abyssinia. The fiasco was due largely to France's unwillingness to face war with Italy before having reached an understanding with Germany. As soon as Britain can look forward to neutrality with Germany we shall be in a position to send stronger air and naval forces to the Far East (the real danger spot of the world).

Russia unfortunately has presented an impediment to the establishment of confidence. There is no evidence that Communism has abandoned its policy of world revolution.

Do not let us permit Communist activity or propaganda to check the possibility of negotiating a twenty-five or even ten year pact of peace. After such a period we might find an entirely new world. Especially if Mr. Cordell Hull's policy of trade treaties succeeds, and if in addition Germany once again becomes an international trader.

Individuals and nations react to the treatment meted out to them. This applies to our attitude toward Germany. Let us be willing to take some risks for peace. The chances of success will be less six months hence just as the possibilities were greater six months ago.